

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 138.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.

EDUCATION.

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Messrs. Gilbert and Wyles beg to state yet further, that they would wish to feel that they, for the time, occupy the place of parents to their pupils; and would make it their ceaseless endeavour, as far as the discipline and true intention of a school may permit, to surround them with the associations and comforts of home.

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June 20, 1848.

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Mr. Thomson has the honour to refer to Mr. Serjeant Tal-
ford, M.P., Russell-square, to several Ministers, and to
Parents, whose sons have attended the academy for years.
Prospectuses forwarded by post on application.

RAMSGATE.

MRS. J. W. WALKER respectfully informs her friends and the public that her Young Ladies will RE-ASSEMBLE on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of JULY, and that she has accommodation for additional Pupils.

Inquiries as to Terms, &c., may be addressed to 10, Chapel-place; or, until the 20th of July, to Mrs. J. W. Walker, Watford, Herts., who would be happy to attend personally to applications from London and its vicinity.

DISSENTERS' BOARDING SCHOOL, IPSWICH, Conducted by Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., of the University of London.

This Establishment will be RE-OPENED on THURSDAY, the 27th of July.

Prospectuses containing the Course of Studies, Terms, and References, will be forwarded on application.

HALSTED.

THE EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT conducted by the Rev. JOHN REYNOLDS, and the Rev. H. R. REYNOLDS, B.A., at Halsted, Essex, will have two vacancies at the commencement of the Sessional Duties on September 1st.

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For terms and further particulars apply to the above, or to Rev. Drs. Jenkyn, Coward College; Raffles, Liverpool; Hamilton, and E. Baines, jun., Esq., Leeds.

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IN the year 1841, the Rev. William Butlin, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, was inducted to his living; and in the following year he demanded a Tythe of 6d. in the pound from all owners and occupiers of property; but as this was a proceeding altogether unprecedented in the history of the parish, it will not be thought surprising that a considerable number of the parishioners should demur; in consequence of which the Vicar found it necessary to institute legal proceedings, in which Mr. Harris has for six years been placed in the unenviable position of a Defendant.

At the commencement of the suit Mr. Harris was a builder, in possession of a flourishing business, and a property every way adequate to the maintenance of himself and family in an honourable independence; but owing to the position in which he has been placed as a defendant in a Chancery suit, both business and property have been sacrificed.

It has been thought by many of his fellow-parishioners and townsmen (who have done their utmost to help him in his struggle with an ecclesiastical oppressor) that a man who has so nobly defended their rights should not be allowed to sink in the vortex of ruin in which he is now involved; and therefore, with a view of rendering him that assistance which his present circumstances require, the friends of Civil and Religious Liberty are now appealed to, and it is confidently hoped that the result of this appeal will be to show that patriotic unanimity, when combined with moral worth, will never be unappreciated by those who regard Civil and Religious Liberty as the palladium of the British Constitution. We, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to recommend this case to the notice of the public:—

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WESTMINSTER and FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XCVII. and LXXXII., for July.

CONTENTS.

1. PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By J. S. MILL.
2. EGYPT AND SYRIA.
3. AMERICAN LITERATURE.
4. LIFE OF LORD HARDWICKE.
5. HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE. By M. A. THIERS.
6. THE LONDON CORPORATION AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.
7. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
8. THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.
9. NATIONAL ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

1. Rambles in Schleswig-Holstein. 2 The History of Italy related to the Italian People. 3. General German People's Library—1st part, Kathi, the Grandmother—The Gossip. 4. Twelve Paragraphs on Pauperism, and the means of checking it.

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SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nut of the sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the evening breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, constiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages by the patentees, 18, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STEAND, LONDON; also by chemists.

METCALFE and CO.'s NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the Teeth, and cleansing them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1s. An improved Clothes Brush that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia Bristle, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:-	
The Royal Gift to Poor Dissenting Ministers	485
The Bishop-Blight in the Church	485
Ecclesiastical Affairs in Canada	486
Church Property and the Russells	487
Religious Intelligence	488
Correspondence	489
The Normal School of the Congregational Board of Education	489
London University	490
The Mirror of Parliament	490
Postscript	493
POLITICAL:-	
Summary	494
The Tragedy in Paris	494

It cannot be pretended, we presume, that the relinquishment of the *Regium Donum* would involve the cession of anything meriting the description of a principle. Money—and that, moreover, a beggarly pittance—is all that would be given up. Now, we can well understand how men of high character should refuse to yield a single pin of the tabernacle of Truth, merely to obviate general misconception, to still the clamours of prejudice, or even to gratify the oft-reiterated desires of those with whom they are accustomed to think and act. But we must confess, that when the object to be retained is only so much yellow gold—aye! though the right to it were unquestioned and unquestionable—the determined retention of it, even for purposes of charity, to the certain detriment of the character of a religious community, in direct opposition to their avowed wishes, encouraging and strengthening thereby the hands of their sternest foes, strikes us as unpardonable egotism, and cruel disrespect. From this charge, severe as it is, we cannot absolve the gentlemen concerned in the distribution or reception of the *Regium Donum*. Successfully and completely as they may justify their conduct to their own consciences, it is a fact, obvious enough to the public, and not concealed, we should imagine, even from themselves, that, in a mere pecuniary matter, involving no principle either of religion or of morality, they deliberately choose to act a part which gives colour to wholesale imputations upon the character of their protesting brethren, and envenoms the shafts of calumny let fly against them by their foes. Dissenters have a right to complain of this—and to ask whether some share of that tender concern for others, which trembles to inflict an injury upon their material interests, might not be cherished respecting their reputation and moral influence? It is a bitter reflection, that a small minority of our most celebrated men should place in the hands of public scorn the only weapon with which it can effectually wound us—and that, from amongst ourselves, traduction and misrepresentation should derive their cloaks of deceiving plausibility.

In sacred writ we are cautioned against allowing our "good to be evil spoken of" and are exhorted to "avoid the appearance of evil." The few non-conforming defenders of the *Regium Donum*, will admit, without hesitation, that the scriptural truth involved in dissent from politico-ecclesiastical establishments, is a "good"—nor can they deny, we fancy, that their acceptance of the royal bounty exhibits to the whole uninquiring world the *semblance*, at least, of a practical disbelief of that truth. Suppose, for a moment, this semblance to be capable of being removed by historical and casuistical explanation—it is well known that the fact goes into a thousand quarters whither the explanation never follows it. What is the result? Why that ninety-nine out of every hundred who become cognizant of the fact, detect in it an answer to all our argument against the maintenance of religious institutions by national funds. This one deed outweighs all our logic. Nay! further. Not merely do our objections to State-church principles fail of making their due impression, but our own practice is urged as a proof of our tacit admission of the reasonableness and unanswerableness of the very thing we deny. There may be sophistry in this—but it is a sophistry which tells. Had the world time and inclination to listen to the whole of the distributors' story, the world might possibly be convinced that our theory and our practice may be reconciled with each other—but then, it has neither. Truth, therefore—truth of the highest import—truth bearing closely upon men's eternal interests—truth which it seems to be the especial business of these times to develop—is obstructed in its course by the misconceptions engendered in men's minds by an act which needs to be minutely and hair-splittingly explained in order to be rightly understood. And why is this responsibility incurred? For what? For the steadfast maintenance of a principle? Not at all. In attestation of some neglected or forgotten maxim of morals or doctrine of Christianity? No such thing. In fond attachment, then, to a

system? Not a bit of it. It is incurred for the sake of a little purse of money to be distributed amongst poor Dissenting ministers. Why, come the gift from where it will, from the royal patrimony or from national resources, it were better that it should perish a thousand times over, than that this mischief should be worked by means of it, and in its name.

There are names amongst the distributors of this odious grant, venerable enough to give it some sanction in the eyes of society, and sufficiently identified with Dissent, to implicate the whole body of Nonconformists in what they do. We protest, then, against the cruelty evinced by the persistence of these gentlemen in a course which, without doing aught for principle, but much to embarrass its progress, exposes a vast majority of their protesting brethren, to embarrassment, loss of moral power, and perpetual misconception. We say, it is neither comely nor decent, neither benevolent nor Christian, thus to trifle with the reputation of others, and with the cause they labour to promote. They cannot be ignorant that the form in which the grant is proposed, discussed and voted, year after year, involves the character of the three denominations. They cannot, if they would, act in this matter, in their individual capacity. They are thought of, and spoken of, as representing the several bodies to which they belong. And since, for all the purposes of this grant, they stand, voluntary or involuntary, in the relation of federal heads to their respective denominations, we charge them with misrepresenting their brethren—with bringing upon them obloquy, and contumely, and scorn—with obstinately disregarding their feelings in a question believed by them to concern their honour—and with betraying Dissent, and all who profess it, into a false position. It is for them to reflect whether they are justified in doing this outrage to their own friends, and exposing to the sneer of the world their own principles. That it is useless to reason with the Government, or the House of Commons on this subject we well know. Are the distributors equally deaf to solicitations? Appearances, at present, are not in their favour. But the character of the men forbid our concluding that they will persevere in rudely slamming the door in the face of the entire body of Protestant Nonconformists.

THE BISHOP-BLIGHT IN THE CHURCH.

JUDGING from recent events, we should think that one of the best things which could befall the Church would be, abolition of the episcopate; for surely, when bishops become a bye-word, their office must be an evil. The public have, in fact, heard so much of late to the discredit of bishops in general, and of individual bishops in particular, that the subject has become perfectly nauseous; and, considering the smallness of their number, there is, perhaps, no body of men who display the same unlucky aptitude for bringing themselves and their order into disrepute. An intolerant and persecuting spirit—administrative craft and controversial dishonesty—narrow-mindedness the most complete and absurdity the most puerile—these, if not the invariable accompaniments of the mitre, are its too frequent characteristics, and ever and anon exhibit themselves in acts which, in any country not blessed with bishops, would be quite startling.

The most melancholy part of the business is, that while the wearers of lawn sleeves display these fatal capabilities for mischief, the world fails to discover that the cause of true religion is any considerable gainer by their labours. Churchmen fill the air with their wailings, on finding that they are denied a voice in the appointment of their own prelates; they sing psalms of triumph on averting the extinction of one see, or on obtaining the erection of another; they speak of the office, and its occupants, in terms of extravagant eulogy and of humiliating reverence; and yet, after all, the object of this solicitude, in too many cases, proves but a *King Stork* among the clerical frogs—a drone in the ecclesiastical hive—and a buttress to every time-honoured abuse.

These opinions are not confined to Dissenters. The unpalatable truth is forcing itself on the minds of Churchmen; and the more sensible and earnest portion of them cannot conceal the uneasiness which such a state of things occasions them. Our contemporary, the *Church and State Gazette*, is among the number of those who can no longer keep silence; and, accordingly, in a recent article, it speaks out with the same honesty and vigour as it did a few weeks back on the subject of the Convocation.

The immediate occasion of this seems to have been the appearance of a volume, entitled, "Speculum Episcopi—the Mirror of a Bishop," the authorship of which it is thought may be attributed to a Tractarian clergyman. "The pernicious and avowed object of it is an unmeasured attack on the present working of the episcopate;" and the spirit in which it is written is spoken of as in the highest degree reprehensible; but—and this brings us to our point—the editor is at the same time obliged to confess, that "the work bristles with facts which cannot be denied," and

"That, amid much that is censurable there is much which the true Churchman must allow to be true—much which requires amendment. For example: there is no doubt but Sir J. Graham's account of the actual duties of a bishop, as now generally performed, is in the main correct."

Readers of the Parliamentary debates will recollect that, in the famous speech which is here endorsed, Sir James Graham stated that, beyond the control of the clergy, the duties of bishops comprised nothing more than three ordinations in a year, and a visitation once in three years; that as to the consecration of churches, the bishop was very fortunate who had three or four to consecrate in a year; and that, so far from such duties being burdensome, he had known them to be efficiently discharged by prelates upwards of eighty years of age, and the duties of two dioceses to be carried on by one prelate! Very naturally, therefore, that the writer, sympathizing with Mr. Horsman, should think that

"It is as unreasonable to go on increasing the number of bishops with large incomes and excellent palaces, while a large portion of the working clergy are left to neglect, ill-paid, and despised—it is as wrong and foolish for this to be permitted in the Church militant, as that in the army, the staff, the field-officers, the marshals, should be increased to a vast extent and well paid; while the inferior officers, and above all the soldiers, are ill-clothed, ill-paid, and ill-fed. We confess that such a realization of placing a pyramid upside down, with the hope of making its duration more stable and lasting, we could scarcely have imagined possible; yet so it is, and the instances given by the author are too true. The accumulations from suspended prebendal stalls are bestowed glibly by thousands on the purchase of a bishop's palace: while the parochial clergy find themselves with difficulty paraded in the *London Gazette* as recipients of paltry augmentations to their income."

Does any Churchman ask what conceivable motive Government can have for exhibiting so tender a concern for well-fed bishops, while they are indifferent to the wants of the half-starved clergy? Let us give another quotation, which may help him to a guess at the reason:—

"Look now at the author's list of classes from which the Premier selects bishops—'First, scions of the nobility or cadets of honourable houses. Secondly, the heads of colleges, tutors in the university, and private tutors to young men who, in time, succeed to the highest offices in the State. Thirdly, men who at particular seasons have served their party in politics, by an exhibition of talent in advocating some great question, and influencing public opinion through the press. Fourthly, head masters of public schools.' There is a great deal of rather unpalatable truth in this description. Here it is that our Church errs; and in this case, at least, our author speaks simple truth:—'The Church of Rome knows better what she is about in the appointment of her bishops—the advancement of her system—the good of her community—and the stability of the Church are her first objects. Then she seeks for the man who is best qualified to secure this great aim of her policy.' This is the difference between the Romanist system and the Anglican; the former looks to the Church first—then to the man. We fear that all this is too true; and we confess it to be so with deep regret for the effects which this want of enforcing a right standard of selection has and must have."

In the remarks with which we set out, it may be thought that we have underrated the services rendered to the Church by the bishops. Well, let us see whether they fare any better at the hands of this truth-telling journalist of the Church:—

"By whom, and by whose exertions, are the laity preserved in affectionate attachment to the Church? By the parochial clergy alone. It is vain to deny it. In far different spirit from that of the author, we rather make the melancholy confession that, so far as personal intercourse, tangible knowledge, is concerned, *the laity, as a body, know nothing whatever of their bishops*. They know of their incomes—they read of their public acts and proceedings—but of themselves they know personally nothing, or next to nothing. Is this right? Can it be defended for one single instant?"

Biting truths these! and not the less so, when it is recollected that they apply to a body of men who cost the country, we believe, somewhere about £200,000 a year. But, if the laity have thus reason to complain, it seems that the clergy bend yet more beneath the yoke, for the article continues—

"But there is another point to which the author alludes, and in which we coincide with him, though again in a far different spirit. The layman rejoices in

receiving the consolations of religion at the hands of his minister or priest—take which title you please. Whatever his dignified or emolumentary position or the contrary in the Church, a man in priest's orders is a man in priest's orders still—endowed with the same authority—the favoured instrument for bestowing the same gifts and graces and comforts as the highest dignitary in the land. But what does the layman see to be too often the bishop's treatment of the man by whose ministry he has been so much blessed? If he be a poor incumbent he is treated with comparative neglect; but if he be a curate, the line drawn between him and the beneficed priest is so broad and so dark that he sinks, in the estimation of the world, into a being utterly inferior. Can this treatment of the inferior clergy by their episcopal superiors have any but the most baneful effects upon the laity? Can it do otherwise than weaken the influence of the ministrations of the Church? The contemplative Churchman must confess that this is as saddening as it is a too correct statement of one part of the system which is thus sapping its own foundations."

Such is the humiliating character of those highly-revered and much-lauded personages, the bishops, given by one who must have a far closer acquaintance with them than we can lay claim to; and such is the abject degradation to which educated and high-minded gentlemen can unmurmuringly submit! When a poor Dissenting minister is taunted with being dependent on a capricious flock, let him thank Heaven that at all events he is not liable to be snubbed by a lord bishop!

But the catalogue of episcopal delinquencies does not end here, for there are still left materials for a continuance of these pungent strictures:—

"The locality of the bishops' palaces, rarely in their cathedral towns—the infrequent attendance of bishops in their own cathedrals—their scarcely more frequent intercourse with the great body of their clergy—their entire absence from their dioceses during no small portion of the year, and many other matters, all alike pregnant with sources of pain and sorrow to the sincere and attached Churchman, are taken by the author in their turns. We must again condemn the spirit in which such subjects are too often handled by him; but, in the same proportion, we must lament—and we do so most sincerely—that facts should exist of such a nature as to give reality and point to the comments and the sarcasms contained in such a book as the 'Speculum Episcopi.'"

Now while we deplore equally with our contemporary that religion should be scandalized by such abuses as these, yet we by no means wonder at their existence. Nay, looking at them in connexion with the system of which they form a part, our wonder would rather be excited by their absence. Take an individual from the clerical ranks—make him a peer of Parliament—call him a "Right Reverend Father in God"—give him eight, ten, or fifteen thousand a year—lodge him in a palace, and let him have a sumptuous equipage, and a retinue of servants—and although you may make a very orthodox bishop, yet the chances are a thousand to one that you will spoil a good minister, if you do not also deteriorate a good man. Having grasped the splendid "prize," the aspirant will be too likely to content himself with enjoying it; to busy himself with schemes of personal aggrandisement—the finding of dowries for daughters, and livings for sons, sons-in-laws, and nephews. Even his zeal for the Church is liable to display itself in questionable shapes. Temporalities rather than spiritualities are too often the objects of his anxiety. He becomes an ecclesiastical red-tapist, or a martinet in the church-militant, and knows no higher aim than to make advantageous "compacts" with a Premier, or marshal the clerical legions in opposition to his measures.

Neither should the hauteur and superciliousness which are charged to the episcopate occasion any surprise, and much less indignation. If Churchmen in their repugnance to Dissenting democracy insist on having a spiritual aristocracy, they must put up with aristocratic airs and aristocratic arrogance. While bishops receive the servile homage paid them by all ranks in the Church, from the obsequious rector to the awe-stricken beadle, it is no strange thing if—to adopt an illustration of Sidney Smith's—the Right Reverend Dives in the palace spurns the Lazarus in orders at his gate. "Equality and fraternity" is a singularly inapt watchword for an essentially aristocratic and exclusive establishment.

We fear, however, Churchmen will continue for some time longer to complain of these glaring evils, and to do no more. They are not even agreed upon a remedy, and supposing that they were, they have no means of adopting it. To strike at the root is at present too great a task for them, and before working out their own deliverance they will probably have to drink yet deeper of the waters of affliction.

SEIZURE FOR RENT CHARGE.—John Grant Sargent, a member of the Society of Friends, residing at Capel, in Surrey, has had taken from him for a demand of £7 for rent charge, a nearly new market-cart; it cost him £16, and it was sold by auction in Dorking-market, on the 29th of last month, for £5 10s. Thus we see the so-called reformed Church spoiling the goods of those who have a religious scruple against the support of a hireling ministry; the Author of whose religion said, "Freely ye have received, freely give."—From a Correspondent.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

(From our Correspondent.)

In my last, dated the beginning of the present month, which I hope you will duly receive and cordially accept, I proposed to present to the numerous readers of your able paper a view of the ecclesiastical abuses and encroachments existing in this province, which is destined, in my opinion, to become one of the most valuable and powerful dependencies of the British empire, now so vast and extensive. But in entering on the task, I am compelled to say that my heart sinks in merely perusing in a hasty form a few of the records and documents in which these abuses are to be traced, and the enactments which gave them their iniquitous existence. When I reflect on the continued development given to these evils in the common business of the province, and the everyday incidents of life, not to mention the way in which they expose us to the scoffs and ridicule of our republican neighbours, a strong emotion of patriotic sorrow is produced in my breast, prompting me to say, "O that the ruling authorities of Great Britain had never consented to the introduction of measures into Canada, tending to bind on the necks of the people the galling yoke of a State-paid Church!" However, the most intense feelings of regret for what has happened will do no good in this sad case, if suitable efforts are not made to avert the dire effects which will sooner or later ensue if there is not a timely correction of these evils made by the British Parliament in connexion with the provincial legislature of this country. My sole object, therefore, in addressing your readers, who know something of the cruelty and injustice of State Churches in Europe, is to draw their prompt attention to the crying abuses which we here have to deplore, which were brought over the Atlantic by men who ought never to have set even a single foot on the soil of this great province. I wish also to interest the regard of those persons in the English Parliament whose minds are freed from State-church trammels and the bondage of traditional superstitions respecting State religious establishments, that they may at least resist any future aggressions of anti-Christ upon the rights of the loyal, energetic, and enterprising inhabitants of this section of the Queen's dominions. I know that it is incumbent on the acting Government of Britain to correct our existing abuses forthwith; but this will only be done when danger is imminent, as is seen in the history and progress of liberal and righteous measures in the whole course of political improvements. The Executive of the mother country ought to be especially careful not to procrastinate too long in grappling with the ecclesiastical evils of this country, because they are chiefly the cause of complaint with the intelligent and upright portion of our community. They are, too, of greater magnitude than what is supposed by those who have not the actual means of knowing by observation and residence here their true bearings and nature.

I gave you in the previous letter a passing exhibition of the corrupt tendency and degrading influence of the State-church system here in civil rights and privileges connected with the proceedings of the general election, which has recently taken place, and the way in which wholesale bribery of the religious sects was attempted, to keep in power an imbecile administration, who, for four years, had been secretly and openly squandering the offices and property of the province amongst their supporters, who are nearly all State-church devotees. I shall in this communication attempt to open out the hideous features and awful dimensions of the monster abomination of Canada, known too well by the odious designation, "The Clergy Reserves." By what similitude I can suitably set forth this abomination I am quite at a loss to decide. The nearest figure I can think of to the truth of the case is that of a huge, ugly, terrible mountain, raising its head to the clouds in the sight of all men, full of deep and horrid pits on all its sides, and internally charged with the elements of a thousand volcanoes ready to burst forth, whilst on the top ponderous avalanches hang on its precipices, prepared to launch their deadly weight with irresistible impetuosity on all below. The propriety of using such a similitude as this to exhibit the dangers, wickedness, and injustice attending the "clergy reserves" encroachment can only be judged of after the appalling facts have been adduced, which I shall now proceed to submit, drawn from records of indubitable authority and truth. The lands reserved by legal enactment, sustaining the odious epithet alluded to, include one-seventh of this whole province, whether you measure its extent by the yard, the acre, the mile, the degree, or you estimate its area by townships or counties, or districts, which answer to the European idea of provinces. Of the area of the country there have been thirty-five millions of acres surveyed, and one-seventh of that is appropriated according to the existing arrangements to the subsidizing of an obsequious and State-serving host of priestly officials, such as you have had in Europe for ages past, uttering the horse-leach cry, "Give, give," until the ears of the people, and their hearts also, disgusted and wearied by the profanity and injustice of such things, turn away from

religion as if it were merely a system of avarice and extortion. Of the unsurveyed lands, 121 millions of acres remain, from which vast area the clergy are to receive their appointed share of one-seventh, making seventeen millions of acres more than that which has been surveyed as the treasury of anti-Christ in Canada, from which he proposes to draw a standing revenue for corrupting the system of truth and righteousness taught in the holy word of God. Estimating the value of the lands at ten shillings per acre, the "Man of Sin" will have here in this remote country, not long ago the home only of wandering Indians, a fund of forty millions of dollars, or ten millions of pounds, at his command, to bribe, seduce, corrupt, and demoralise the people, by spreading into every region as it is opened up through the labours of man the debasing principles of State-church Puseyism. The statute for settling this infamous scheme of injustice was not passed under the tyranny of Henry VIII., or whilst the lewdness of the Second Charles was corrupting both the priests and the people, but under the reign of George III., of the House of Brunswick, beneath whose government liberty has gained several of its rights (most precious rights) and valuable charters. (See 31 Geo. III.) But what makes this affair especially extraordinary is, that during the administration of Lord Sydenham in Canada this wholesale system of public robbery was transferred to the British Parliament, to be revised there as to the rule of its apportionment; and that a reform government in England, the official servants of Queen Victoria, in the year 1840, did actually confirm the scheme of spoliation by imperial enactment, to the deep disgrace of all the parties concerned in the dark deed. How any colony situated as Canada is can be considered safe in its adherence to British connexion after the perpetration of such unrighteous acts towards her people, is a matter which Earl Grey and the council of our beloved Queen in common will do well to ponder over coolly and candidly. If the loyalty of the Canadians had not been strong as bands of iron, it would have been riven to shreds of weakness by such egregious proceedings. I hope and pray that this great evil, and all others of a similar nature, will soon be removed, so that nothing shall remain to alienate the strong affections of the people here from that dear land of which they often think and say, "England, with all thy faults I love thee still."

The "clergy reserves" are laid out in farms of 100 or 200 acres each, just as the circumstances of the locality may demand, or the caprice of the surveyor may determine. It has been remarked that, where the clergy have any influence, the same rule holds good which guided the monks and abbots of England in fixing their abodes and selecting their lands—namely, obvious fertility of soil and superior advantages. Of these lands there have been sold in Western Canada 514,145 acres, and in Eastern Canada 808,462; making a total of 822,507 acres; which may be considered an insignificant fraction of the whole, but as opening the way for future aggrandisements as the country fills up with people. Sad complaints have been made that the clergy of the State-church sects, who are the only recipients, except the Methodists, did not get half enough from these lands, and they wanted to have them made over to them, that they might obtain more profit by holding them as corporate Church property, for the benefit of the Church of England, the Kirk of Scotland, and any other sect who would bind themselves to the service of the Government. But the other sects in Western Canada have only a mere pittance allowed, although they are thrust among the number of the establishment sects of England and Scotland. The English State sect, including the grant made to Bishop Strachan, of Toronto, receive £9,200 annually, exclusive of the rectory endowments, to which I shall refer in another letter, as they are separate from the "clergy reserves." The Kirk of Scotland, whose number is very limited, receives £1,580 yearly, because she has come from a good stock, and will do the will of Government quietly. The Methodist Church not being of the genuine stamp, gets but little as yet, although offers have been made to the Conference to increase their allowance if the ministers could draw the people over to State-churchism. They have tried, and could not succeed, because the people were more enlightened and faithful than their teachers in holding to the principles of religious liberty and equality. The Methodist body only receives £700 yearly from the "clergy reserves." They have managed, however, to get a few pickings from the provincial treasury table; but these will be stopped now, because the State-church Government is defunct, and the reformers will have nothing to do at present with Methodist preachers, because they wheel about just as the political breeze happens to blow, and the governing powers don't know upon what tack they will sail where necessity calls for them to draw into port. I believe the agents who sell the "clergy reserves" have a good birth of it, especially where they can make large bargains themselves in the way of speculation. In fact, the whole nature of the thing is rotten to the core, and ought to be abolished at once. If the reformers, who are now in power, neglect to perform this duty, they will deserve to forfeit the

support of the people by whom they have been triumphantly carried back to the helm of government. There has lately been a curious display of the injustice of the "clergy reserves" abomination in the official Gazette of the province, in the form of a proclamation respecting the division of the residue of the spoils left in the iniquitous treasury, after paying off for the time being the State sects and the Methodists. The thing was done by the Government now disbanded, under a heavy vote of censure passed in Parliament by the representatives of the people. The sum of £1,800 was proposed to be divided amongst thirteen sects of religionists, several of whom are far more numerous than either or both the State sects, namely, the Episcopalians and Presbyterians. The sum mentioned is the accumulation of seven years, and for all the parties would make £19 15s. 7d. per annum for each.

The Bishop of Toronto, who has caused more mischief than any other man in the province, receives from the "Clergy Reserves" Fund £1,000 every year; and yet the State-church Government, which was, but is not, had the unblushing hardihood to offer to the thirteen sects, for seven years, little more than the obnoxious bishop receives in one year, besides the other emoluments of his office and his gains from land and other speculations. Not one of all the thirteen sects will touch the paltry bribe, except the Methodists do it; and I hope pride, if nothing better, will keep them from it. The people, I know, will oppose it promptly. My paper will not permit me to enlarge on other particulars relating to this monster of abominations, the sins of which lie at the door of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, where it was sanctioned by legal enactment. I hope they will see soon the absolute necessity there is for rescinding the law, and abolishing utterly the evil of this most notoriously wicked scheme of selfish aggrandisement, so deeply injurious to this province.

CHURCH PROPERTY AND THE RUSSELLS.

A correspondent sends us the following curious summary of such property:—1. Dunkeswell Abbey, in Devonshire, was granted to John Russell in the 26th of Henry VIII. Its annual value at the time of the grant, according to Speed, was £298 11s. 10d. Probable present value per annum, £19,000.

2. Tavistock Abbey, in Devonshire, was endowed at the suppression of the monasteries, according to Speed, with an annual income of £902 5s. 7d. Present probable value, £57,712. Granted 31st Henry VIII. to John Russell.

3. Mountgrace Priory, in Yorkshire, valued at the dissolution at £382 5s. 11d. per annum. The site of this priory was granted in 32nd Henry VIII. to James Strangways; but a large share of the territorial property was given to John Lord Russell. Houghton-on-the-Hill was attached to this priory. The present assessed annual value of this parish is nearly £5,000. This property has passed, by marriage or purchase, into other hands, but was originally granted by Henry VIII. to John Lord Russell; and, with other lands granted from Mountgrace Priory, would give a probable present value of £13,000 per annum.

4. Castle Hymel, or Finneshead, in the parish of Laxon, county of Northampton, valued at dissolution at £62 16s. Granted 33rd Henry VIII. to John Lord Russell. Probable present value £3,847 per annum.

5. Woburn Abbey, county of Bedford, valued at the dissolution at £430 13s. 11d. Granted in 1st Edward VI. to John Lord Russell. Probable present value £27,000 per annum.

6. Beaulieu Abbey, in New Forest, Hampshire. Annual value at dissolution, £428 6s. 8d. This was granted to Thomas Wriothesley. The famous hero of the Whigs, Lord William Russell (executed for treason in 1683), married a Lady Rachel Wriothesley, the heiress of her father's property, who was a descendant of the above Thomas Wriothesley; so that the family of the deserving servant of Henry VIII. became eventually possessed of this fine portion of Church appropriation. Probable present value, £30,000 per annum.

7. Melchburn, a preceptory in the county of Bedford. Value at dissolution, £242 9s. 10d. Granted 3rd Edward VI. to John Earl of Russell. Probable present value £13,000 per annum.

8. St. Pieran, St. Kavern, or Kevran, in Cornwall. The manor here, as parcel of the possession of Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampshire, was granted in 2nd Elizabeth to Francis Earl of Bedford. Value unknown.

9. A house of Dominican or preaching friars, on the north side of the Cathedral of Exeter, granted at the dissolution to John Lord Russell. Now called Bedford-house. Value unknown.

10. Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire. Value at the dissolution £411 12s. 11d. Granted 3rd Edward VI. to John Earl of Bedford. There are in the parish or manor of Thorney 19,000 acres of land, whose average annual value is twenty-seven shillings per acre. Actual present value, therefore, £25,600.

11. Covent-garden. Value not known at the dissolution. Its probable present value is £10,000 per annum.

Total of Church property granted to that deserving servant of Henry VIII. John Russell and to his family in money value of the present day:—

Dunkeswell Abbey, £19,000; Tavistock, £57,712; Mountgrace Priory, £13,000; Castle Hymel, £3,847; Woburn Abbey, £27,000; Melchburn Preceptory, £13,000; Thorney Abbey, £25,600; Covent-garden, £10,000; St. Pieran, in Cornwall, and the property of the Dominican Friars at Exeter, probably £10,000. To these must be added Beaulieu, £20,000. Total, £199,208.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND MR. GORHAM.—The Government has declined to take proceedings against the Bishop of Exeter in the case of Mr. Gorham, leaving him, though appointed by their own Lord Chancellor, to fight the battle with such funds as he can raise. As the expense will be ruinous to an unaided individual, it is probable that the Bishop of Exeter's affirmation of Baptismal regeneration as the doctrine of the Church of England will be uncontested, and that it will be universally applied in his diocese.—*Universe.*

RICHES THE BISHOPS' BANE.—I will boldly assert, without fear of contradiction, even from any priest, if he be an honest man, that the majority of the bishops of the Church of England always are persons whose main object is to amass wealth and aggrandise their families. This is a notorious fact; and indeed nothing but a constant standing miracle could prevent it from being so. For when every temptation is held out to our prelates to indulge any of their evil propensities, not only with impunity but applause, and when they find a caste of servile people in the land, who admire the prelates, whether they are avaricious, luxurious, indolent, haughty, ignorant, rich, or useless—when the largest fortunes and most splendid dignities are liberally thrust into their bosoms—how could it be otherwise, as long as human nature is as it is, than that our bishops should be generally corrupt, and fall short of the Christian rule?—*Letter to the Archbishop of York.*—*Beverley.*

THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Deputies of the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1848, Benjamin Hanbury, Esq., in the chair; it was resolved:—

That, upon a full consideration of existing circumstances, in reference to a discussion of the church-rate question in the House of Commons, it is desirable to postpone the attempt to introduce a bill for their abolition till the next session.

THE CHINESE JUNK KEYING.—The *Examiner* alludes to this curious importation from the Celestial Empire in the following terms:—"If there be any one thing in the world that it is not at all like, that thing is a ship of any kind. So narrow, so long, so grotesque, so low in the middle, so high at each end (like a China pen-tray), with no rigging, with nowhere to go aloft, with mats for sails, great warped cigars for masts, gaudy dragons and sea-monsters disporting themselves from stem and stern, and on the stern a gigantic cock of impossible aspect, defying the world (as well he may) to produce his equal—it would look more at home at the top of a public building, at the top of a mountain, in an avenue of trees, or down in a mine, than afloat on the water. Of all unlikely callings with which imagination could connect the Chinese lounging on the deck, the most unlikely and the last would be the mariner's craft. Imagine a ship's crew, without a profile among them, in gauze pinafors and plaited hair; wearing stiff clogs a quarter of a foot thick in the soles, and lying at night in little scented boxes, like backgammon-men or chess-pieces, or mother-of-pearl counters! The most perplexing considerations obtrude themselves on your mind when you go down in the cabin. As, what became of all those lanterns hanging to the roof when the junk was out at sea? Whether they dangled there, banging and beating against each other, like so many jesters' baubles? Whether the idol Chin Tee, of the eighteen arms, enshrined in a celestial puppet show, in the place of honour, ever tumbled out in heavy weather? Whether the incense and the joss-stick still burnt before her with a faint perfume and a little thread of smoke, while the mighty waves were roaring all around? Whether that preposterous umbrella in the corner was always spread, as being a convenient maritime instrument for walking about the decks with, in a storm? Whether all the cool and shiny little chairs and tables were continually sliding about and bruising each other, and if not, why not? Whether any body on the voyage ever read those two books printed in characters like bird-cages and fly-traps? Whether the mandarin passenger, He Sing, who had never been ten miles from his home in his life before, lying sick on a bamboo couch in a private China closet of his own (where he is now perpetually writing autographs for inquisitive barbarians), ever began to doubt the potency of the goddess of the sea, whose counterfeit presentment, like a flowery monthly nurse, occupies the sailor's joss-house in the second gallery? Whether it is possible that the said mandarin, or the artist of the ship, Sam Sing, Esquire, R.A., of Canton, can ever go ashore without a walking-staff of cinnamon, agreeably to the usage of their like-nesses in British tea shops? Above all, whether the hoarse old ocean can ever have been seriously in earnest with this floating toy shop, or merely played with it in lightness of spirit—roughly, but meaning no harm—as the bull did with the chino-shop on St. Patrick's day in the morning?" [We understand that the Keying is shortly to be removed from Blackwall to Liverpool, and would strongly advise those of our friends who have not seen the phenomenon, to take an early opportunity of inspecting it. "The shortest road to the 'Celestial Empire' is by the Blackwall Railway."]

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS GRANTED IN MARYLEBONE FOR BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Saturday the vestry of the parish of St. Marylebone voted £10,400 to be raised by loan for the erection of baths and wash-houses, on the site recently purchased for the purpose near the Yorkshire Stingo.

These opinions are not confined to Dissenters. The unpalatable truth is forcing itself on the minds of Churchmen; and the more sensible and earnest portion of them cannot conceal the uneasiness which such a state of things occasions them. Our contemporary, the *Church and State Gazette*, is among the number of those who can no longer keep silence; and, accordingly, in a recent article, it speaks out with the same honesty and vigour as it did a few weeks back on the subject of the Convocation.

The immediate occasion of this seems to have been the appearance of a volume, entitled, "Speculum Episcopi—the Mirror of a Bishop," the authorship of which it is thought may be attributed to a Tractarian clergyman. "The pervading and avowed object of it is an unmeasured attack on the present working of the episcopate;" and the spirit in which it is written is spoken of as in the highest degree reprehensible; but—and this brings us to our point—the editor is at the same time obliged to confess, that "the work bristles with facts which cannot be denied," and

"That, amid much that is censurable there is much which the true Churchman must allow to be true—much which requires amendment. For example: there is no doubt but Sir J. Graham's account of the actual duties of a bishop, as now generally performed, is in the main correct."

Readers of the Parliamentary debates will recollect that, in the famous speech which is here endorsed, Sir James Graham stated that, beyond the control of the clergy, the duties of bishops comprised nothing more than three ordinations in a year, and a visitation once in three years; that as to the consecration of churches, the bishop was very fortunate who had three or four to consecrate in a year; and that, so far from such duties being burdensome, he had known them to be efficiently discharged by prelates upwards of eighty years of age, and the duties of two dioceses to be carried on by one prelate! Very naturally, therefore, that the writer, sympathizing with Mr. Horsman, should think that

"It is as unreasonable to go on increasing the number of bishops with large incomes and excellent palaces, while a large portion of the working clergy are left to neglect, ill-paid, and despised—it is as wrong and foolish for this to be permitted in the Church militant, as that in the army, the staff, the field-officers, the marshals, should be increased to a vast extent and well paid; while the inferior officers, and above all the soldiers, are ill-clothed, ill-paid, and ill-fed. We confess that such a realization of placing a pyramid upside down, with the hope of making its duration more stable and lasting, we could scarcely have imagined possible; yet so it is, and the instances given by the author are too true. The accumulations from suspended pretended stalls are bestowed glibly by thousands on the purchase of a bishop's palace: while the parochial clergy find themselves with difficulty paraded in the *London Gazette* as recipients of paltry augmentations to their income."

Does any Churchman ask what conceivable motive Government can have for exhibiting so tender a concern for well-fed bishops, while they are indifferent to the wants of the half-starved clergy? Let us give another quotation, which may help him to a guess at the reason:—

"Look now at the author's list of classes from which the Premier selects bishops—'First, scions of the nobility or cadets of honourable houses. Secondly, the heads of colleges, tutors in the university, and private tutors to young men who, in time, succeed to the highest offices in the State. Thirdly, men who at particular seasons have served their party in politics, by an exhibition of talent in advocating some great question, and influencing public opinion through the press. Fourthly, head masters of public schools.' There is a great deal of rather unpalatable truth in this description."

Here it is that our Church errs; and in this case, at least, our author speaks simple truth:—'The Church of Rome knows better what she is about in the appointment of her bishops—the advancement of her system—the good of her community—and the stability of the Church are her first objects. Then she seeks for the man who is best qualified to secure this great aim of her policy.' This is the difference between the Romanist system and the Anglican; the former looks to the Church first—then to the man.' We fear that all this is too true; and we confess it to be so with deep regret for the effects which this want of enforcing a right standard of selection has and must have."

In the remarks with which we set out, it may be thought that we have underrated the services rendered to the Church by the bishops. Well, let us see whether they fare any better at the hands of this truth-telling journalist of the Church:—

"By whom, and by whose exertions, are the laity preserved in affectionate attachment to the Church? By the parochial clergy alone. It is vain to deny it. In a far different spirit from that of the author, we rather make the melancholy confession that, so far as personal intercourse, tangible knowledge, is concerned, the laity, as a body, know nothing whatever of their bishops. They know of their incomes—they read of their public acts and proceedings—but of themselves they know personally nothing, or next to nothing. Is this right? Can it be defended for one single instant?"

Biting truths these! and not the less so, when it is recollected that they apply to a body of men who cost the country, we believe, somewhere about £200,000 a year. But, if the laity have thus reason to complain, it seems that the clergy bend yet more beneath the yoke, for the article continues—

"But there is another point to which the author alludes, and in which we coincide with him, though again in a far different spirit. The layman rejoices in

receiving the consolations of religion at the hands of his minister or priest—take which title you please. Whatever his dignified or emolumentary position or the contrary in the Church, a man in priest's orders is a man in priest's orders still—endowed with the same authority—the favoured instrument for bestowing the same gifts and graces and comforts as the highest dignitary in the land. But what does the layman see to be often the bishop's treatment of the man by whose ministry he has been so much blessed? If he be a poor incumbent he is treated with *imperative neglect*; but if he be a curate, the line drawn between him and the *beneficed priest* is so broad and so dark that he sinks, in the estimation of the world, into a being utterly inferior. Can this treatment of the inferior clergy by their episcopal superiors have any but the most baneful effects upon the laity? Can it do otherwise than weaken the influence of the ministrations of the Church? The contemplative Churchman must confess that this is as saddening as it is a too correct statement of one part of the system which is thus sapping its own foundations."

Such is the humiliating character of those highly-revered and much-lauded personages, the bishops, given by one who must have a far closer acquaintance with them than we can lay claim to; and such is the abject degradation to which educated and high-minded gentlemen can unmurmuringly submit! When a poor Dissenting minister is taunted with being dependent on a capricious flock, let him thank Heaven that at all events he is not liable to be snubbed by a lord bishop!

But the catalogue of episcopal delinquencies does not end here, for there are still left materials for a continuance of these pungent strictures:—

"The locality of the bishops' palaces, rarely in their cathedral towns—the unfrequent attendance of bishops in their own cathedrals—their scarcely more frequent intercourse with the great body of their clergy—their entire absence from their dioceses during no small portion of the year, and many other matters, all alike pregnant with sources of pain and sorrow to the sincere and attached Churchman, are taken by the author in their turns. We must again condemn the spirit in which such subjects are too often handled by him; but, in the same proportion, we must lament—and we do so most sincerely—that facts should exist of such a nature as to give reality and point to the comments and the sarcasms contained in such a book as the 'Speculum Episcopi.'

Now while we deplore equally with our contemporary that religion should be scandalized by such abuses as these, yet we by no means wonder at their existence. Nay, looking at them in connexion with the system of which they form a part, our wonder would rather be excited by their absence. Take an individual from the clerical ranks—make him a peer of Parliament—call him a "Right Reverend Father in God"—give him eight, ten, or fifteen thousand a year—lodge him in a palace, and let him have a sumptuous equipage, and a retinue of servants—and although you may make a very orthodox bishop, yet the chances are a thousand to one that you will spoil a good minister, if you do not also deteriorate a good man. Having grasped the splendid "prize," the aspirant will be too likely to content himself with enjoying it; to busy himself with schemes of personal aggrandisement—the finding of dowries for daughters, and livings for sons, sons-in-laws, and nephews. Even his zeal for the Church is liable to display itself in questionable shapes. Temporalities rather than spiritualities are too often the objects of his anxiety. He becomes an ecclesiastical red-tapist, or a martinet in the church-militant, and knows no higher aim than to make advantageous "compacts" with a Premier, or marshal the clerical legions in opposition to his measures.

Neither should the hauteur and superciliousness which are charged to the episcopate occasion any surprise, and much less indignation. If Churchmen in their repugnance to Dissenting democracy insist on having a spiritual aristocracy, they must put up with aristocratic airs and aristocratic arrogance. While bishops receive the servile homage paid them by all ranks in the Church, from the obsequious rector to the awe-stricken beadle, it is no strange thing if—to adopt an illustration of Sidney Smith's—the Right Reverend Dives in the palace spurns the Lazarus in orders at his gate. "Equality and fraternity" is a singularly inapt watchword for an essentially aristocratic and exclusive establishment.

We fear, however, Churchmen will continue for some time longer to complain of these glaring evils, and to do no more. They are not even agreed upon a remedy, and supposing that they were, they have no means of adopting it. To strike at the root is at present too great a task for them, and before working out their own deliverance they will probably have to drink yet deeper of the waters of affliction.

SEIZURE FOR RENT CHARGE.—John Grant Sargent, a member of the Society of Friends, residing at Copel, in Surrey, has had taken from him for a demand of £7 for rent charge, a nearly new market-cart; it cost him £16, and it was sold by auction in Dorking-market, on the 29th of last month, for £5 10s. Thus we see the so-called reformed Church spoiling the goods of those who have a religious scruple against the support of a hireling ministry; the Author of whose religion said, "Freely ye have received, freely give."—From a Correspondent,

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

(From our Correspondent.)

In my last, dated the beginning of the present month, which I hope you will duly receive and cordially accept, I proposed to present to the numerous readers of your able paper a view of the ecclesiastical abuses and encroachments existing in this province, which is destined, in my opinion, to become one of the most valuable and powerful dependencies of the British empire, now so vast and extensive. But in entering on the task, I am compelled to say that my heart sinks in merely perusing in a hasty form a few of the records and documents in which these abuses are to be traced, and the enactments which gave them their iniquitous existence. When I reflect on the continued development given to these evils in the common business of the province, and the everyday incidents of life, not to mention the way in which they expose us to the scoffs and ridicule of our republican neighbours, a strong emotion of patriotic sorrow is produced in my breast, prompting me to say, "O that the ruling authorities of Great Britain had never consented to the introduction of measures into Canada, tending to bind on the necks of the people the galling yoke of a State-paid Church!" However, the most intense feelings of regret for what has happened will do no good in this sad case, if suitable efforts are not made to avert the dire effects which will sooner or later ensue if there is not a timely correction of these evils made by the British Parliament in connexion with the provincial legislature of this country. My sole object, therefore, in addressing your readers, who know something of the cruelty and injustice of State Churches in Europe, is to draw their prompt attention to the crying abuses which we here have to deplore, which were brought over the Atlantic by men who ought never to have set even a single foot on the soil of this great province. I wish also to interest the regard of those persons in the English Parliament whose minds are freed from State-church trammels and the bondage of traditional superstitions respecting State religious establishments, that they may at least resist any future aggressions of anti-Christ upon the rights of the loyal, energetic, and enterprising inhabitants of this section of the Queen's dominions. I know that it is incumbent on the acting Government of Britain to correct our existing abuses forthwith; but this will only be done when danger is imminent, as is seen in the history and progress of liberal and righteous measures in the whole course of political improvements. The Executive of the mother country ought to be especially careful not to procrastinate too long in grappling with the ecclesiastical evils of this country, because they are chiefly the cause of complaint with the intelligent and upright portion of our community. They are, too, of greater magnitude than what is supposed by those who have not the actual means of knowing by observation and residence here their true bearings and nature.

I gave you in the previous letter a passing exhibition of the corrupt tendency and degrading influence of the State-church system here in civil rights and privileges connected with the proceedings of the general election, which has recently taken place, and the way in which wholesale bribery of the religious sects was attempted, to keep in power an imbecile administration, who, for four years, had been secretly and openly squandering the offices and property of the province amongst their supporters, who are nearly all State-church devotees. I shall in this communication attempt to open out the hideous features and awful dimensions of the monster abomination of Canada, known too well by the odious designation, "The Clergy Reserves." By what similitude I can suitably set forth this abomination I am quite at a loss to decide. The nearest figure I can think of to the truth of the case is that of a huge, ugly, terrible mountain, raising its head to the clouds in the sight of all men, full of deep and horrid pits on all its sides, and internally charged with the elements of a thousand volcanoes ready to burst forth, whilst on the top ponderous avalanches hang on its precipices, prepared to launch their deadly weight with irresistible impetuosity on all below. The propriety of using such a similitude as this to exhibit the dangers, wickedness, and injustice attending the "clergy reserves" encroachment can only be judged of after the appalling facts have been adduced, which I shall now proceed to submit, drawn from records of indubitable authority and truth. The lands reserved by legal enactment, sustaining the odious epithet alluded to, include one-seventh of this whole province, whether you measure its extent by the yard, the acre, the mile, the degree, or you estimate its area by townships or counties, or districts, which answer to the European idea of provinces. Of the area of the country there have been thirty-five millions of acres surveyed, and one-seventh of that is appropriated according to the existing arrangements to the subsidizing of an obsequious and State-serving host of priestly officials, such as you have had in Europe for ages past, uttering the horse-leech cry, "Give, give," until the ears of the people, and their hearts also, disgusted and wearied by the proflanity and injustice of such things, turn away from

religion as if it were merely a system of avarice and extortion. Of the unsurveyed lands, 121 millions of acres remain, from which vast area the clergy are to receive their appointed share of one-seventh, making seventeen millions of acres more than that which has been surveyed as the treasury of anti-Christ in Canada, from which he proposes to draw a standing revenue for corrupting the system of truth and righteousness taught in the holy word of God. Estimating the value of the lands at ten shillings per acre, the "Man of Sin" will have here in this remote country, not long ago the home only of wandering Indians, a fund of forty millions of dollars, or ten millions of pounds, at his command, to bribe, seduce, corrupt, and demoralize the people, by spreading into every region as it is opened up through the labours of man the debasing principles of State-church Puseyism. The statute for settling this infamous scheme of injustice was not passed under the tyranny of Henry VIII., or whilst the lewdness of the Second Charles was corrupting both the priests and the people, but under the reign of George III., of the House of Brunswick, beneath whose government liberty has gained several of its rights (most precious rights) and valuable charters. (See 31 Geo. III.) But what makes this affair especially extraordinary is, that during the administration of Lord Sydenham in Canada this wholesale system of public robbery was transferred to the British Parliament, to be revised there as to the rule of its apportionment; and that a reform government in England, the official servants of Queen Victoria, in the year 1840, did actually confirm the scheme of spoliation by imperial enactment, to the deep disgrace of all the parties concerned in the dark deed. How any colony situated as Canada is can be considered safe in its adherence to British connexion after the perpetration of such unrighteous acts towards her people, is a matter which Earl Grey and the council of our beloved Queen in common will do well to ponder over coolly and candidly. If the loyalty of the Canadians had not been strong as bands of iron, it would have been riven to shreds of weakness by such egregious proceedings. I hope and pray that this great evil, and all others of a similar nature, will soon be removed, so that nothing shall remain to alienate the strong affections of the people here from that dear land of which they often think and say, "England, with all thy faults I love thee still."

The "clergy reserves" are laid out in farms of 100 or 200 acres each, just as the circumstances of the locality may demand, or the caprice of the surveyor may determine. It has been remarked that, where the clergy have any influence, the same rule holds good which guided the monks and abbots of England in fixing their abodes and selecting their lands—namely, obvious fertility of soil and superior advantages. Of these lands there have been sold in Western Canada 514,145 acres, and in Eastern Canada 308,452; making a total of 822,597 acres; which may be considered an insignificant fraction of the whole, but as opening the way for future aggrandisements as the country fills up with people. Sad complaints have been made that the clergy of the State-church sects, who are the only recipients, except the Methodists, did not get half enough from these lands, and they wanted to have them made over to them, that they might obtain more profit by holding them as corporate Church property, for the benefit of the Church of England, the Kirk of Scotland, and any other sect who would bind themselves to the service of the Government. But the other sects in Western Canada have only a mere pittance allowed, although they are thrust among the number of the establishment sects of England and Scotland. The English State sect, including the grant made to Bishop Strachan, of Toronto, receive £9,200 annually, exclusive of the rectory endowments, to which I shall refer in another letter, as they are separate from the "clergy reserves." The Kirk of Scotland, whose number is very limited, receives £1,580 yearly, because she has come from a good stock, and will do the will of Government quietly. The Methodist Church not being of the genuine stamp, gets but little as yet, although offers have been made to the Conference to increase their allowance if the ministers could draw the people over to State-churchism. They have tried, and could not succeed, because the people were more enlightened and faithful than their teachers in holding to the principles of religious liberty and equality. The Methodist body only receives £700 yearly from the "clergy reserves." They have managed, however, to get a few pickings from the provincial treasury table; but these will be stopped now, because the State-church Government is defunct, and the reformers will have nothing to do at present with Methodist preachers, because they wheel about just as the political breeze happens to blow, and the governing powers don't know upon what tack they will sail, where necessity calls for them to draw into port. I believe the agents who sell the "clergy reserves" have a good birth of it, especially where they can make large bargains themselves in the way of speculation. In fact, the whole nature of the thing is rotten to the core, and ought to be abolished at once. If the reformers, who are now in power, neglect to perform this duty, they will deserve to forfeit the

support of the people by whom they have been triumphantly carried back to the helm of government. There has lately been a curious display of the injustice of the "clergy reserves" abomination in the official Gazette of the province, in the form of a proclamation respecting the division of the residue of the spoils left in the iniquitous treasury, after paying off for the time being the State sects and the Methodists. The thing was done by the Government now disbanded, under a heavy vote of censure passed in Parliament by the representatives of the people. The sum of £1,800 was proposed to be divided amongst thirteen sects of religionists, several of whom are far more numerous than either or both the State sects, namely, the Episcopalians and Presbyterians. The sum mentioned is the accumulation of seven years, and for all the parties would make £19 15s. 7d. per annum for each.

The Bishop of Toronto, who has caused more mischief than any other man in the province, receives from the "Clergy Reserves" Fund £1,500 every year; and yet the State-church Government, which was, but is not, had the unblushing hardness to offer to the thirteen sects, for seven years, little more than the obnoxious bishop receives in one year, besides the other emoluments of his office and his gains from land and other speculations. Not one of all the thirteen sects will touch the paltry bribe, except the Methodists do it; and I hope pride, if nothing better, will keep them from it. The people, I know, will oppose it promptly. My paper will not permit me to enlarge on other particulars relating to this monster of abominations, the sins of which lie at the door of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, where it was sanctioned by legal enactment. I hope they will see soon the absolute necessity there is for rescinding the law, and abolishing utterly the evil of this most notoriously wicked scheme of selfish aggrandisement, so deeply injurious to this province.

CHURCH PROPERTY AND THE RUSSELLS.

A correspondent sends us the following curious summary of such property:—1. Dunkswell Abbey, in Devonshire, was granted to John Russell in the 26th of Henry VIII. Its annual value at the time of the grant, according to Speed, was £298 11s. 10d. Probable present value per annum, £19,000.

2. Tavistock Abbey, in Devonshire, was endowed at the suppression of the monasteries, according to Speed, with an annual income of £902 5s. 7d. Probable present value, £57,712. Granted 31st Henry VIII. to John Russel.

3. Mountgrace Priory, in Yorkshire, valued at the dissolution at £382 5s. 11d. per annum. The site of this priory was granted in 32nd Henry VIII. to James Strangways; but a large share of the territorial property was given to John Lord Russell, Houghton-on-the-Hill was attached to this priory. The present assessed annual value of this parish is nearly £5,000. This property has passed, by marriage or purchase, into other hands, but was originally granted by Henry VIII. to John Lord Russell; and, with other lands granted from Mountgrace Priory, would give a probable present value of £13,000 per annum.

4. Castle Hymel, or Finneshed, in the parish of Laxton, county of Northampton, valued at dissolution at £62 16s. Granted 33rd Henry VIII. to John Lord Russell. Probable present value £3,847 per annum.

5. Woburn Abbey, county of Bedford, valued at the dissolution at £430 13s. 11d. Granted in 1st Edward VI. to John Lord Russell. Probable present value £27,000 per annum.

6. Beaulieu Abbey, in New Forest, Hampshire. Annual value at dissolution, £428 6s. 8d. This was granted to Thomas Wriothesley. The famous hero of the Whigs, Lord William Russell (executed for treason in 1683), married a Lady Rachel Wriothesley, the heiress of her father's property, who was a descendant of the above Thomas Wriothesley; so that the family of the deserving servant of Henry VIII. became eventually possessed of this fine portion of Church appropriation. Probable present value, £30,000 per annum.

7. Melchburn, a preceptory in the county of Bedford. Value at dissolution, £242 9s. 10d. Granted 3rd Edward to John Earl of Russell. Probable present value £13,000 per annum.

8. St. Pieran, St. Kavern, or Kevran, in Cornwall. The manor here, as parcel of the possession of Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampshire, was granted in 2nd Elizabeth to Francis Earl of Bedford. Value unknown.

9. A house of Dominican or preaching friars, on the north side of the Cathedral of Exeter, granted at the dissolution to John Lord Russell. Now called Bedford-house. Value unknown.

10. Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire. Value at the dissolution £411 12s. 11d. Granted 3rd Edward VI. to John Earl of Bedford. There are in the parish or manor of Thorney 19,000 acres of land, whose average annual value is twenty-seven shillings per acre. Actual present value, therefore, £25,600.

11. Covent-garden. Value not known at the dissolution. Its probable present value is £10,000 per annum.

Total of Church property granted to that deserving servant of Henry VIII. John Russell and to his family in money value of the present day:—

Dunkswell Abbey, £19,000; Tavistock, £57,712; Mountgrace Priory, £13,000; Castle Hymel, £3,847; Woburn Abbey, £27,000; Melchburn Preceptory, £13,000; Thorney Abbey, £25,650; Covent-garden, £10,000; St. Pieran, in Cornwall, and the property of the Dominican Friars at Exeter, probably £10,000. To these must be added Beaulieu, £20,000. Total, £199,208.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND MR. GORHAM.—The Government has declined to take proceedings against the Bishop of Exeter in the case of Mr. Gorham, leaving him, though appointed by their own Lord Chancellor, to fight the battle with such funds as he can raise. As the expense will be ruinous to an unaided individual, it is probable that the Bishop of Exeter's affirmation of Baptismal regeneration as the doctrine of the Church of England will be uncontested, and that it will be universally applied in his diocese.—*Universe.*

RICHES THE BISHOPS' BANE.—I will boldly assert, without fear of contradiction, even from any priest, if he be an honest man, that the majority of the bishops of the Church of England always are persons whose main object is to amass wealth and aggrandise their families. This is a notorious fact; and indeed nothing but a constant standing miracle could prevent it from being so. For when every temptation is held out to our prelates to indulge any of their evil propensities, not only with impunity but applause, and when they find a caste of servile people in the land, who admire the prelates, whether they are avaricious, luxurious, indolent, haughty, ignorant, rich, or useless—when the largest fortunes and most splendid dignities are liberally thrust into their bosoms—how could it be otherwise, as long as human nature is as it is, than that our bishops should be generally corrupt, and fall short of the Christian rule?—*Letter to the Archbishop of York.*—*Beverley.*

THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Deputies of the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1848, Benjamin Hanbury, Esq., in the chair; it was resolved:—

That, upon a full consideration of existing circumstances, in reference to a discussion of the church-rate question in the House of Commons, it is desirable to postpone the attempt to introduce a bill for their abolition till the next session.

THE CHINESE JUNK KEYING.—The *Examiner* alludes to this curious importation from the Celestial Empire in the following terms:—"If there be any one thing in the world that it is not at all like, that thing is a ship of any kind. So narrow, so long, so grotesque, so low in the middle, so high at each end (like a China pen-tray), with no rigging, with nowhere to go aloft, with mats for sails, great warped cigars for masts, gaudy dragons and sea-monsters disporting themselves from stem and stern, and on the stern a gigantic cock of impossible aspect, defying the world (as well he may) to produce his equal—it would look more at home at the top of a public building, at the top of a mountain, in an avenue of trees, or down in a mine, than afloat on the water. Of all unlikely callings with which imagination could connect the Chinese lounging on the deck, the most unlikely and the last would be the mariner's craft. Imagine a ship's crew, without a profile among them, in gauze pinapores and plaited hair; wearing stiff clogs a quarter of a foot thick in the soles, and lying at night in little scented boxes, like backgammon-men or chess-pieces, or mother-of-pearl counters! The most perplexing considerations obtrude themselves on your mind when you go down in the cabin. As, what became of all those lanterns hanging to the roof when the junk was out at sea? Whether they dangled there, banging and beating against each other, like so many jesters' baubles? Whether the idol Chin Tee, of the eighteen arms, enshrined in a celestial puppet show, in the place of honour, ever tumbled out in heavy weather? Whether the incense and the joss-stick still burnt before her with a faint perfume and a little thread of smoke, while the mighty waves were roaring all around? Whether that preposterous umbrella in the corner was always spread, as being a convenient maritime instrument for walking about the decks with, in a storm? Whether all the cool and shiny little chairs and tables were continually sliding about and bruising each other, and if not, why not? Whether any body on the voyage ever read those two books printed in characters like bird-cages and fly-traps? Whether the mandarin passenger, He Sing, who had never been ten miles from his home in his life before, lying sick on a bamboo couch in a private China closet of his own (where he is now perpetually writing autographs for inquisitive barbarians), ever began to doubt the potency of the goddess of the sea, whose counterfeit presentment, like a flowery monthly nurse, occupies the sailor's joss-house in the second gallery? Whether it is possible that the said mandarin, or the artist of the ship, Sam Sing, Esquire, R.A., of Canton, can ever go ashore without a walking-staff of cinnamon, agreeably to the usage of their like-nesses in British tea shops? Above all, whether the hoarse old ocean can ever have been seriously in earnest with this floating toy shop, or merely played with it in lightness of spirit—roughly, but meaning no harm—as the bull did with the chinashop on St. Patrick's day in the morning?" [We understand that the Keying is shortly to be removed from Blackwall to Liverpool, and would strongly advise those of our friends who have not seen the phenomenon, to take an early opportunity of inspecting it. "The shortest road to the Celestial Empire is by the Blackwall Railway."]

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS GRANTED IN MARYLEBONE FOR BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Saturday the vestry of the parish of St. Marylebone voted £10,400 to be raised by loan for the erection of baths and wash-houses, on the site recently purchased for the purpose near the Yorkshire Stingo.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

On Thursday last the anniversary of Cheshunt College was celebrated in the usual manner. The morning was cloudy, with a few smart showers of rain; but as noon approached, the clouds cleared away, and the afternoon was bright and beautiful. The attendance was not quite so numerous as on some former occasions; but a large number of ministers and other gentlemen were present, and many gaily-dressed ladies honoured the College with their company. The chapel was as crowded as usual, but the space under the awning outside was not so well filled.

Two orations, on cognate subjects, were delivered by two of the senior students. The first, on "The Mediatorial Sacrifice," was delivered by Mr. Barfield; the second, on "The Living Sacrifice," by Mr. Ricard. The manner of the orators was pleasing, and they were listened to with profound attention.

After prayer, the sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Dr. Archer, from Isaiah viii. 19, 20, but more particularly the words, "To the law and to the testimony." The subject of discourse was the right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the scriptures. The preacher handled this seasonable topic in a masterly style, resting the unanswerable claims of Protestantism on the right foundation.

After singing and prayer, the congregation separated, and enjoyed a stroll in the beautiful grounds of the College, and in the neighbouring fields.

The dinner was served up, according to former custom, under a spacious and commodious tent, erected in the paddock on the opposite side of the New River, Wolsey's-hall, in which the company dined last year, being occupied with a bazaar for the benefit of Crossbrook Chapel, in which Dr. Watts, and after him Mr. Mason, the author of the well-known treatise on "Self-Knowledge," used to preach.

Mr. Alderman CHALLIS, who, as Treasurer, occupied the chair, proposed the health of the Queen—a toast which was drunk "with marked demonstrations of loyal feeling."

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Rev. Dr. HARRIS to read the Annual Report, which he did as follows:—

The close of another academical session enables the Trustees of Cheshunt College to report respecting the internal state of the Institution in a manner calculated to gratify its friends and supporters, and calling for gratitude to Him who is the giver of all good.

At the Midsummer examination of the London University, Mr. John Hall (admitte) on one of the annual exhibitions of £30, given by George Hitchcock, Esq., matriculated.

Mr. John Barfield, the Tutors' Scholar, took his B.A. degree at the autumnal examination of the London University.

Since the last anniversary, Mr. Jesse Cato Daniell, whose academical course had nearly expired, has gone, with the consent of the Trustees, to pursue a course of study in Germany. Mr. Thomas Gilliland, missionary student, has proceeded to the great field of Christian Missions in China.

Mr. Robert Ricards has been invited to take the charge of a congregation at Shoreham, consisting of respectable parties who have left the Established Church in that town from a dislike to the Puseyism which was then forced on them, and has entered on his office with very encouraging prospects of success. In consequence of uncertain health, Mr. George Morris has been compelled to leave before the termination of his College course; but enters on the pastorate of the church assembling in the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Canterbury, to which, after a period of probation, he has been unanimously invited, with reason to hope for improved health as well as much usefulness.

Mr. Joseph Parker Spink, B.A., the Treasurer's scholar, leaves the College to-day, and proceeds to Berwick-on-Tweed, to take the oversight of a congregation recently formed in that town.

At the opening of the Session, the following were admitted:—Mr. Joseph Waite, Abingdon; Mr. Alexander Anderson, Trinity Chapel, Poplar; Mr. William Henry Ayley, North-street Chapel, Brighton; Mr. James Rae, Limerick; Mr. Aaron Burzett, Little Baddon; Mr. John Wadland, Westminster Chapel; and Mr. Robert Balgarnie, Dalkeith. And in January last, Mr. Uriah Brodriff Randall, B.A., of the London University, was admitted. The Trustees have grateful pleasure in adding, that the Session which now terminates has been marked by domestic harmony, Christian consistency, and educational diligence.

To those gentlemen who have conducted the examinations into the progress of the students in the several branches of their studies during this session, the Trustees render cordial thanks for their impartial and laborious services.

The friends of ministerial education connected with this Institution have doubtless heard of the steps which have been recently taken to consider the important subject of a union of some of the Theological Colleges in and around London. The Trustees of Cheshunt College would have been wanting in the duty which their office imposes on them, had they failed to entertain the question, with a view to ascertain its practicability, together with its balance of advantages and disadvantages. Some time, however, is likely to elapse before they feel themselves called upon to pronounce definitely respecting the course which they may see fit to take. Meanwhile, they trust the friends of this College will give them credit for a due regard on the one hand to the specific intentions of its original founders, and on the other to the peculiar claims arising from a change of times and circumstances. It will be their earnest and conscientious aim to reconcile the two in the manner best calculated to serve the progress of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Nine applications have been made during the year for admission to the College at the commencement of the present session. Nearly all the applications are either eligible, or might be rendered so, by a short preparatory course of education. Deeply, therefore, do the Trustees regret that, owing to the limitation of their means, many of these applications should have to be made in vain. They by no means take disheartening views of the difficulties which they, in common with the active supporters of similar institutions, may have to encounter. For (as on a previous occasion they have remarked), as far as those difficulties arise from the multiplied claims of religious societies, they remember, with gratitude, that, to the hallowed enterprise and the ministerial usefulness of those whom our colleges have sent forth, many of these societies owe their existence. And so far as those difficulties arise from the multiplication and the friendly competition of similar institutions, they must regard the fact as an indication that the importance of a sound ministerial education is becoming a generally admitted truth. Assuming the correctness of this view, they only hope and ask for their share of encouragement and support. Were the efficiency of the Christian ministry an unimportant question, or were a thoroughly sound education no part of that efficiency, they would not urge its support; but no language can exceed the depth of their conviction that the preaching of the Gospel is

the grand instrumentality in the hand of God for the conversion of the world, and that the highest qualifications for the duty are, in the present day, more than ever indispensable. They therefore ask from every minister, as he would have suitable companions and successors in office—from every church, as it hopes for faithful pastors and teachers—and from every Christian, as he would see sinners saved, and would discharge his obligations to "the Lord that bought him,"—to do this and kindred institutions all that sanctified wisdom can devise, that Christian energy and liberality can prompt, and that humble, believing, and importunate intercession may hope to achieve.

Resolutions of the usual formal character were proposed or responded to by the Revs. A. Tidman, Dr. Henderson, J. Sortain, John Kennedy, Professor Lorimer, B. Parsons, Dr. Archer, Dr. Massie, Dr. Harris, &c. One of the chief subjects of remark was Dr. Smith's proposal (already noticed in our columns) for amalgamating all the theological colleges of the Independents in and around London into one. Mr. Tidman, on this subject, said:—

Whatever prospective intentions might be entertained with regard to the proposed combination of colleges, he hoped that neither Cheshunt nor any other similar college would ever become so numerous as to diminish the benefit of that domestic superintendence which they now enjoyed [hear]. With deference to his brother Archer, he was not in love with the Scottish system [a laugh]. The divinity halls of the north might be very good things in their way; but he deemed that paternal inspection and fraternal intercourse, which were peculiar to the Dissenting colleges as they now existed, far too valuable to be sacrificed in exchange for any supposed advantages that might accrue from the adoption of the Scottish system [cheers].

The Rev. J. SORTAIN gloried in and defended the ecclesiastical position he occupied:—

He cared not for the gibes of the Established clergy on the one hand who said, "You do far more damage than the most rabid Dissenter in the land;" nor for the reproaches of the Dissenters on the other, who said, "You are doing us Dissenters more harm than the most decided Puseyite." It might be very afflicting to some persons to hear of Dissenters learning to kneel at the communion, and becoming reconciled to the reading of prayers, and even to that most heretical garment, the surplice; but he held these to be matters of very small account in comparison with weightier considerations. Dr. Archer, in his admirable discourse, had set before them the all-important point [hear]. The battle cry of the Church for the next century would be neither Episcopacy nor Presbyterianism, nor even Independency; but Protestantism. That for which we must all contend was, a sound intellectual Protestantism, well versed in Patristic learning, and capable of coping with the subtlest adversaries of evangelical truth at their own weapons [hear]. In illustration of his observations, the reverend speaker adverted to the case of Shoreham, where a truly evangelical rector and curate (with whom he had enjoyed frequent Christian fellowship) were, under the auspices of a bishop, who blew hot and cold in the same breath, succeeded by a zealous, able, and learned Puseyite, surrounded by a force of curates prepared to undermine the foundations of Protestantism. The people, however, were imbued with a different spirit. The gentry, the tradespeople, and even the very paupers, went eight miles to another church rather than listen to the pestilent heresy [hear, hear]. In vain they appealed to the bishop. His lordship paid no heed to their representations, although he had taken his (Mr. Sortain's) curate, and ordained him a month after he had preached in his pulpit [hear]. Things remained as they were, and they still heard of the Puseyite clergy having Roman Catholic processions in the street, and restoring the notorious practice of midnight communion [hear, hear]. The new rector had been heard to declare, "It there be any word that I hate beyond all others, it is the word 'Protestant'" [hear]. Now, the pious people whose Protestant and evangelical convictions had been thus revolted, had contracted an invincible love for the Liturgy, and would by no means have been reconciled to a pure Independent mode of worship. The necessity of their peculiar case had been exactly met by sending to them a young man from Cheshunt College [hear, hear]. He smiled at the stigma of "hybrid Christians;" for he felt that the spirit of the Countess was still upon the Institution which she had founded, and there was a function to be discharged for which her connexion was precisely adapted [hear]. The second of the gentlemen who had delivered orations that day, was the new Bishop of Shoreham [cheers]. He could first pray with the liturgical discipline, and then go to the s. allop or other larger vessel provided for the purposes at Shoreham, and offer up prayers extempore. Like the "hybrid" Apostle Paul, he became all things to all men, if by any means he might save some [hear, hear].

Mr. KENNEDY was in favour of the union of the colleges:—

He left Mr. Tidman at full liberty to maintain his own opinions in favour of his monasteries; he must himself be permitted to stand up for the free system of the Scottish universities, though he had no objection to the addition of as much paternal superintendence as they pleased. Men educated in that free manner would, he thought, be found to engage in the church's and the world's work with greater efficiency [hear, hear].

Mr. LORIMER expressed an earnest desire for a closer union between the Presbyterians and Independents in England. He quite agreed with Mr. Sortain, that the interests of Protestantism constituted the grand question of the day. *Hs depre-
cated the agitation of all minor controversies.*

Mr. PARSONS, of Ebley, announced himself as one of the old monks.

He acknowledged that educational institutions in large cities might possess some advantages peculiar to themselves, but claimed for the pure free air of a place like Cheshunt no trivial recommendation. The Jesuits, too, had been mentioned. For his own part, he owned he was rather fond of the Jesuits [a laugh]. His impression was, that what we most of all wanted was a race of Jesuits without their Jesuitism [hear, hear]. They were an order of men more entirely devoted to their office than any other race of popular instructors that had ever lived [hear, hear]. He considered them as presenting, in many respects, a striking exemplification of what a Christian minister ought to be [hear]. Let them not be too much carried away by words. For his part,

he hated the word "Protestantism" almost as much as the Puseyite rector who had been mentioned [hear, and a laugh]. What they wanted was *Christianity* [hear, hear]. Reference had been made to the peculiar position occupied by their connexion. It was a kind of nondescript body; they were confined to no party. Only see what a variety of speakers they had had that afternoon. He himself, perhaps, was considered a thorough-going Radical.

Dr. ARCHER contended that the present age stood in peculiar need of a learned ministry to expose and refute the hollow sophisms of infidelity, and hold up to merited contempt the empiricism of its shallow professors.

Into the comparative merits of the Scottish and English systems of theological training, he forebore to enter. There were faults and virtues on both sides [hear]. Were there more preaching in Scotland prior to entering the ministry, and more training before preaching in England, it would probably be the better for both [hear, hear]. Were two such men as Drs. Harris and Campbell—the one knowing the English system by experience, and the Scottish by repute; and the other the Scottish system by experience, and the English by observation and repute—to lay their heads together, they would soon be able to put us upon the discovery of more perfect system than had yet been practised [hear, hear].

Votes of thanks to the tutors of the College, Dr. Harris and the Rev. J. Sortain, and to Mr. Sherman, the secretary, were then carried, after which the company separated.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.—The Report of this valuable body for the last year has just reached us. We learn from it that £992 have been "granted to churches in aid of their own efforts to maintain the ordinances of the gospel among themselves, and £567 to enable pastors and preachers to engage in local, and in occasional more extended, itinerancies. In addition to these grants, there have been others made in the course of the year, upon urgent and well-supported applications from various parts both of the Highlands and Lowlands. These amount to £75, making the total grants for the year £1,563." The Report speaks of this year as memorable because the scheme of removing the burden of debt upon the different chapels of the Union has been now happily accomplished; and it urges the strong obligation of larger exertion, as a consequence, in the more adequate support of their own pastors.

It is matter of especial gratitude if we are able to report of the churches generally that, during another year, they have maintained their ground, and in some cases can speak of increase and revival. Many depressing and distracting influences have been at work within the last few years, but these are now less felt; and churches that for a time were shaken or weakened, having passed through the trial, now go on with increased steadfastness, comfort, and confidence. The last year has witnessed decided improvement in some much-tried churches; and the experience of a little reviving in their bondage encourages the confidence that, from this time, the Lord will bless them.

In conclusion, the Committee express their great satisfaction in being able to present such a report of the state of the churches; and with humble thankfulness to God for every instance of his goodness it has been their happiness to witness and record in building up the churches and blessing his servants, they would cherish the confidence that future years will witness greater things than these, and that, through the agency of the churches connected with the Congregational Union of Scotland, the cause of pure and scriptural Christianity will long and greatly flourish in our beloved native land.

ARLINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Baptist Chapel in this place having been enlarged, special services were held during Tuesday, June 27, 1848. In the morning, the Scriptures were read and prayer offered by Mr. Shakespeare, of Shortwood; after which a sermon was preached by Mr. Woodrow, of Gloucester, from John viii. 36. In the afternoon, Mr. A. M. Stalker, of Blockley, preached from Matt. xxv. 10; in the evening, the pastor, Mr. R. Hall, read a brief statement, comprising a sketch of his own religious life down to the conclusion of two years spent in the ministry at Arlington; after which, addresses were delivered, to the pastor, by Mr. Blakeman, of Hook-Norton; to the church, by Mr. Cubitt, of Bourton-on-Water; and to the congregation, by Mr. Stephens, of Cirencester. The other devotional services were conducted by Messrs. Bewley and Stratford (Independent), Reynolds, W. Thomas, T. Eden, and D. Boyce. Though the weather was unfavourable, the congregations were good, and the collections amounted to £9 0s. 11d.

WATTON, NORFOLK.—The Rev. Alfred Griffin, late of Homerton College, has received a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Congregational church at Watton, Norfolk, to become its pastor; and he intends at once to enter upon his stated labours there.

BULFORD, WILTS.—The Rev. Thomas Sleigh, of Wavertree, near Liverpool, having received a unanimous call from the Independent church and congregation, Bulford, Wilts, purposes to enter on his labours in that place the first Sabbath in July.

CANTERBURY.—Mr. George Morris, of Cheshunt College, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Canterbury, to become their pastor, and proposes entering upon his new sphere of labour on the first Lord's-day in July.

MILL WALL.—The Rev. John Young, M.A., late of Melbourn, Derbyshire, has accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church meeting for public worship in Mill-Wall Chapel, Isle of Dogs, and commenced his duties on Lord's-day last, the 2nd of July.

LYMINGTON.—Mr. James Martin, B.A., late of Stepney College, University of London, has accepted

the unanimous invitation of the Baptist church, Lymington, to become co-pastor with the Rev. Jas. Millard.

CHRISTIAN, SUNDAY-SCHOOL, AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, ST. MARY CRAY, KENT.—Interesting services to celebrate the first anniversary of this excellent institution were held on Lord's-day, June 18, and Wednesday, June 21. On the former occasion two sermons were preached, morning and evening, by J. S. Featherstone, superintendent of the Institute, and the Rev. J. Cox, minister of Queen-street Chapel, Woolwich. In the afternoon an address was delivered to children, teachers, and parents, by Mr. J. Rogers, secretary of the Western Kent Sunday-school Union. On Wednesday a prayer-meeting was held in the Independent Chapel, at seven o'clock. A sale of useful and ornamental articles (free-will offerings for the occasion) commenced at half-past ten, at the Institute, and continued till the evening. At one o'clock various ministers and friends partook of a cold collation; and from half-past two till four several short speeches were delivered. About 300 persons afterwards took tea under tents erected for the purpose, and at six o'clock a public meeting was held. The founder and president, W. Joynson, Esq., being unable to attend through indisposition, John May, Esq., of Paul's-Cray, presided. From the report read, it appeared that Bible and other classes have been formed; libraries for teachers, elder scholars, and other persons, established. Tract and benevolent societies are in operation. Lectures have been delivered by Rev. W. Smith, of Dartford; Rev. C. H. Hosken, of Crayford; Rev. S. Martin, of Westminster; Revs. James Turnbull and James Mirams, of London; Rev. G. Verrall, of Bromley; and Mr. J. Rogers, of Fooths Cray. Meetings for the advocacy of Elihu Burritt's "League of Brotherhood" and institutes for "elder scholars" have been held. A museum is begun, and other agencies are at work in this district. The following ministers and gentlemen advocated the claims of the Institution, and took part in the proceedings of the day:—Revs. J. A. Baynes, B.A., of Poplar; J. Cox, C. H. Hosken, G. Verrall, and G. Hinde; with Messrs. R. N. Collins, of the Sunday-school Union, J. Robins, G. Atkins, W. Cooper, J. Rogers, J. S. Featherstone, A. Laird, and the Chairman. Much good, it is hoped, will result from the establishment of this Christian and unsectarian Institution.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The Rev. Henry Christopherson has just rendered his resignation to the church in New-court Chapel, to the deep and unanimous regret of the members and congregation.

THE NEW MISSIONARY-COLLEGE OF ST. AUGUSTINE AT CANTERBURY was consecrated on Thursday, by the Archbishop. The College has obtained a royal charter of incorporation. The Society will be composed of a Warden, a Sub-Warden, and six Fellows; all of whom will be appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London. The first Warden that has been appointed is Bishop Coleridge, late Bishop of Barbadoes; and the Rev. G. Pearson, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, is the Sub-Warden. There is accommodation within the walls of the building for fifty students, besides the servants of the institution. Amongst those present were, the Earl of Powis, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Patterson, Mr. Baron Alderson, and the Bishops of London, Lichfield, Oxford, Fredericton, and Brechin (Scotland); the Deans of Canterbury, Hereford, Chichester, Norwich, and Bangor; and upwards of one thousand clergymen. The Archbishop himself preached the consecration-sermon.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—On Monday, the last portion of the old House of Commons, called the Speaker's House, the adjoining committee-rooms, and those forming the centre of the cloisters, were being removed. The entrance-hall to the new House of Commons and the western window to Westminster-hall have attained their elevation, and are rapidly approaching completion. The new House of Commons, it is now stated, will positively be ready for members next session. Orders have been issued for the removal forthwith of all the temporary erections at the east entrance to Westminster-hall.

DREADFUL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—About half-past nine o'clock on Monday morning, as one of Adams' Waterloo omnibuses was proceeding down Waterloo-road, and opposite St. John's Church, the driver was observed to fall from his seat on to the foot-board. The poor fellow was in a fit, and the reins fell over between the horses' legs, when they became restive, and darted off at a fearful rate. Fortunately, the horses were stopped near the Hero of Waterloo tavern, and the driver and an outside male passenger, who had unwisely thrown himself from the roof, were removed to Dr. Brookes' shop; there it was ascertained that the driver was injured severely by the kicking of the horses, and the passenger so dreadfully injured also that they were instantly conveyed to Guy's Hospital, with little hope of recovery for either. It appeared that the driver had been subject to fits, which accounted for his being strapped to the seat, otherwise he must have fallen between the horses and been instantly killed.—*Globe.*

BRUTALITY.—Two burglars, armed with bludgeons, entered a cottage at Blackpool in Devonshire, on Friday se'nnight, and began beating two sisters who were asleep; eventually, one of the women jumped from a window, and managed to reach a farm-house; and the ruffians decamped without having found any money. The lives of the sisters are in danger from the brutal treatment they endured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S "NORTH STAR."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having seen in your paper an appeal in behalf of the *North Star*, belonging to the freed Douglass, I take this opportunity of stating that I shall be happy to join with any gentlemen in transmitting subscriptions to America. I take this method of making known my wishes, because I trust there are many who will take advantage of an opportunity, and the expense for one will serve for all.

I should like to have at least twelve to twenty names to transmit. With best wishes, sincerely yours,

JOHN EPPS.

89, Great Russell-street, July 3rd, 1848.

UNION OF DISSENTING COLLEGES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—If I am not thereby occupying valuable space in your columns, I would beg permission to write a few lines on the subject which was brought under the notice of your readers by Dr. William Smith, that of our existing Dissenting Colleges. It is surprising that some of the gentlemen composing the various committees have come forward to defend the colleges as they are; or rather, it is surprising that the proposal of Dr. Smith has not met with a hearty response from every one at all acquainted with the *bad working* of the present system. From my own intercourse with students of Baptist as well as Pædobaptist colleges, I can testify that they are, almost to a man, convinced that our colleges, as they are, with all their enormous expenditure, are radically bad and comparatively useless. And who can be better judges of the working of a system than those who are subject to its discipline? If the committees have not arrived at the same conviction, it arises, no doubt, from the fact that they are so little acquainted with the internal arrangements, and are in general so deaf to any complaints which students may address to them.

An acquaintance of two years with the German universities, where the plan adopted is very similar to that recommended by Dr. Smith, had already produced in my mind a conviction that such a system must ere long be introduced amongst ourselves. The enormous waste of money, and the fact that in many instances our professors are compelled to act as elementary teachers, tell strongly against the maintenance of our present colleges. In one London institution the average expenditure for each student ranges from £80 to £100 per annum. In a German university the same student may pursue his studies and hear the lectures of eight or ten of the most distinguished professors at a cost of from £30 to £40. In the latter a student is left free; he studies for himself, he follows the bent of his own mind; the consequence is that his mind expands and his talent is more fully developed. In our colleges, all the energy of the mind is kept dormant, the mental faculties are cramped and compressed into a mould which allows of no originality, and often blights for ever the talent of the man. The student of talent is placed, like a schoolboy, upon the form to repeat, parrot-like, the chapter in some theological work which he has learned by heart, or more frequently has *cogged*. And were the question proposed to any intelligent student why he *cogs*, the reply would always be, because he feels such a task a waste of time and a degradation to himself. Were another system introduced—a free university, with a theological faculty, established—I am convinced that dissenting ministers would take a far higher stand than they now do, and that dissenting professors would always be found equal to the times. There is no reason why English theologians should stand so far behind those of Germany, excepting this: an English professor must devote his attention to the whole range of theology—a German concentrates his upon one branch, whether sacred philosophy, history, criticism, or hermeneutics.

But there was one omission in Dr. Smith's letter which I imagine was unintentional. The names of the colleges mentioned as invited to join in the scheme are all Pædobaptist. Is the new university, then, to be a sectarian one? Many difficulties have existed in the way of throwing open the colleges we have now. Here, then, is a good opportunity of throwing sectarianism overboard; a good field of operation for the Evangelical Alliance, if it ever is to lead to any practical result. The Baptists, I feel assured, would heartily join; at least, I entertain so good an opinion of the students, that I believe they would compel each committee *nolens volens* to co-operate, or, in case of refusal, would desert the existing edifices to enjoy the superior advantages of such an university.

I must again apologize for the length of my note, and remain,
Your obedient servant,
J. M.

BRADFORD.—The Chartist in this neighbourhood are now perfectly quiet. Some arrangements are, we believe, in progress, for the convention of the ministers of various religious bodies in the town, with a view to consider the state of the working population.

THE REV. DR. HAMILTON.—It is with much pleasure we are able to report that the health of this gentleman is now much improved, and that, though still far from being recovered, he will probably be able soon to bear removal from home to change of scene.

CHELTENHAM ELECTION.—The nomination for Cheltenham was also on Wednesday. The Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley and Mr. Agg Gardner were the candidates, the latter a Conservative. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Berkeley, and the election was fixed for next day. At the close of the poll, on Thursday, the numbers were—Berkeley, 1,024; Gardner, 848. Mr. Berkeley was declared duly elected.

GAOL TO LET.—Since the removal of the convict, Marsh, on the 22nd of May, there has not been a prisoner in Buckingham-gaol. This is the more creditable to the locality, when it is remembered that there have been a great number of navvies, sawyers, and masons employed on the Buckinghamshire Railway, within the borough and parish.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

On Tuesday, June 27th, the female pupil teachers who have been instructed and trained, during the session just closed, at the Normal School, Rotherhithe, were publicly examined by the Rev. Professor Lorimer, M.A., of the Free Church, and the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney. George Marshall, Esq., presided. The Rev. Robert Ainslie, Secretary of the Board of Education, read the following Report in relation to the School:—

REPORT.

2nd Session of the Normal School (for females) of the Congregational Board of Education.

The Session, which closes this day, commenced on the 1st of August, 1847. The number of pupil teachers at the commencement of the Session was nineteen; at present it is eighteen, one having left through insufficient health. The time, therefore, during which the pupil teachers now to be examined have been instructed and trained is nearly eleven months. It is with pleasure that we state, to-day, that the family circle has been one of unbroken harmony, and of great happiness. The following has been the course and extent of the studies of the pupil teachers:—They have practised reading, in Graham's and in Smart's works on pronunciation and elocution; writing, for improvement in penmanship; and dictation, for improvement in spelling, when writing has been regularly attended to. Specimens of the writing will be laid before you. There have been two classes in arithmetic—both of them have been accustomed to mental arithmetic. One of them has proceeded in slate arithmetic as far as reduction; the other to compound interest. Their different styles of needle-work will be submitted for your inspection. Their studies in the Scriptures have embraced the 1st Book of Samuel, the Book of Job, and the Acts of the Apostles. In sacred geography they have used the abridgment of Kitto's Palestine, and have studied it as far as the 290th page. In general geography, they have gone through Chambers' Geographical Text Book for England, and Chambers' Primer of General Geography. In grammar they have studied Cornwell and Allen's First Grammar, and to the sixtieth page of their Second Grammar, and about thirty pages of Chambers's Work on Etymology. In history they have used Ince's Outlines of English History, as far as the reign of George II. For the evidences of Christianity, they have used a little work by Archbishop Whately, published by the Commissioners of Education for Ireland. They have had twenty-six lessons on singing. The specimens of their drawings are now around the room. They have also studied "Chambers's Introduction to the Sciences," embracing the elements of astronomy, geology, chemistry, vegetable creation, natural history, &c. They have been trained for the practical parts of teaching, school discipline, and general management of children in classes and of schools, at Herold's school in this neighbourhood. That school has increased from about 35 children to 218, and was publicly examined last week, to the great satisfaction of a large company of visitors, and of the parents of the children. In reference to the present examination we have solely to observe that it may embrace all they have studied during the year. There is no one part prepared for examination; the whole is at the discretion of the examiners. It is, perhaps, only just to the pupil-teachers, and to the examiners to state that two days were devoted last week to a written examination. On that occasion they were examined in grammar, "on the pronouns and in etymology;" also, "on the climate, soil, and vegetable productions of England"—on "Australasia"—on "Holland," and "on the rivers and mountains of Europe"—on "sacred physical geography," and on the commerce and wars of the Israelites: in English history, on the reign of Richard II., and in chemistry, on heat. They were not informed of any subject they were to be examined upon; they were allowed no books, nor any communication with each other, and their written answers, which were highly satisfactory, will be open for inspection to-day, at the close of the present examination.

After the Report had been read, the examination proceeded; at its close, the teachers were addressed by the examiners, and the company present expressed their high gratification with what they had seen and heard.

The following is the certificate of examination by the Rev. Professor Lorimer and the Rev. John Kennedy, kindly forwarded to the Board of Education:—

The examination of the Female Normal School at Rotherhithe, which we had the honour to conduct on Tuesday, the 27th ult., afforded us unmixed satisfaction.

It ranged at our pleasure over the exercises of the entire year, and assumed a form which the pupils could neither have anticipated nor prepared for, embracing, in addition to English and arithmetic, the Scriptures, geography, the history of England, and the elements of science. And it is not too much to say that the pupils displayed the most thorough acquaintance with the subjects of their year's study, and that those of them who were called up to examine the rest, exhibited a thorough command of the art of teaching.

Our impression of the state of efficiency to which the school has been brought was altogether pleasing and satisfactory, and we congratulate the Congregational Board of Education on their enjoying the services of so able and effective a governess, and on their being able to send out a class of young women so competent to undertake at once the charge of schools as that which we have had the happiness of examining.

PETER LORIMER, M.A.

JOHN KENNEDY, M.A.

SUICIDE OF A LADY.—Mrs. Douglas, the wife of Major Douglas, and daughter of the late General Sir William Dixon, has committed suicide at Exeter, in lodgings where she was residing with her husband, by swallowing a large quantity of prussic acid. She has left seven children.

During the past few weeks large quantities of whales have been seen off the shores of the Moray Firth.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

A large number of distinguished persons assembled on Saturday at the London University College, to witness the annual distribution of prizes to the successful candidates. The ceremony was performed by Lord Brougham, who presided on the occasion. The Report, which was read by the Dean of the Faculty, stated that there had been an increase of twenty-two students in the total number of the classes; viz., sixteen in the ordinary classes, and six in the schoolmasters'. The return for the present year was 203 in the ordinary classes of arts and laws, and 43 in the schoolmasters' classes, instead of 187 and 37, which were the respective numbers last year. A three months' course of lectures had been delivered on a subject now very critical to engineers—the strength of materials—by Professor Eaton Hodgkinson; and, on account of his position as Government engineer, his pupils had the advantage of witnessing some important experiments, and becoming acquainted with the apparatus used in making them. The literary graduates for the year were as follow:—LL.B., one from a total of two; B.A., sixteen out of a total of thirty-six from ten schools. The number of students who had matriculated during the year at the London University, was forty. The prizes awarded to students on that side of the College were:—The mathematical scholarship at the B.A. degree, to Mr. R. Baldwin Hayward; the matriculation exhibition in mathematics, to Mr. J. E. Routh; the gold medal at the M.A. degree of 1847, to Mr. J. Todhunter, at which time two M.A. degrees, out of a total of three, fell to that College. The gold medal at the M.A. degree for philosophy in 1848 had just been bestowed on a former student, Mr. W. Bagshot. A donation of £5,000 was acknowledged from an anonymous benefactor, who stipulated that the principal should remain entire, and that the name of Andrews should be attached to the fund. The list of prizemen was then announced, which was as follows:—

Prizemen—Flaherty scholar (in classics), £55 a year, for four years, Mr. J. H. Taylor, of Manchester. Latin—Senior 1st prize, T. Hodgkin, of Totternham; 2nd, W. A. Darbshire, of Manchester; junior 1st prize, J. E. Laurence, of Hampstead; 2nd, R. Hervey, of Lea-hall, Cheshire. Greek—Senior 1st prize, T. Hillier, of Newmarket; 2nd, J. C. Agius, of Foulmire, Cambridge; junior 1st prize, J. E. Laurence; 2nd, W. Herbert, of Nottingham. Hebrew—Prize, A. Bennet. English—1st prize, P. M. Martineau, of Tulse-hill; 2nd, A. Ardie, of London. French—Senior prize, J. Thornley, of Liverpool; junior, E. J. Evans, of Stoke Newington. German—Senior prize, J. Messer, jun., of Tottenham; junior prize, E. Spurrett, of Banbury. Comparative grammar prize, W. T. Malleson, of Brighton. History—1st prize, T. Hodgkin; 2nd, J. H. Forchan, of Melbourn. Philosophy of Mind and Logic—1st prize, T. Hillier; 2nd, J. Sloan, of London. Mathematics—Extra senior prize, E. J. Routh, of London; higher senior prize, W. Watson, of London; lower senior prize, H. Cood, of Valparaiso; higher junior prize, J. Savage, of London; lower junior prize, E. W. Tarn, of London. Natural Philosophy—Senior prize, E. J. Routh; junior prize, H. Cood. Experimental—1st prize, E. W. Tarn; 2nd prize (equal), T. Fox, Falmouth; E. C. Howard, of Stockport; C. Gillett, of Banbury. Architecture—Fine Arts, second year, 1st prize, J. Norton, of London; 2nd, J. G. Hall, of Hampstead. Science—1st prize, C. Poland, of London; 2nd, J. G. Hall. Fine Arts, 1st year—1st prize, E. W. Tarn; 2nd, T. Hill, of London. Science—1st prize, T. Hill; 2nd, E. W. Tarn. Civil Engineering—1st year prize, G. B. Smith, of London; 2nd, H. Blackmore, of London. Surveying—Prize, J. Young, of Chatham. Drawing, 1st prize, J. James, of London; 2nd, E. W. Tarn. Botany—Junior silver medal, J. Z. Laurence. Zoology—Silver medal, W. H. Flower, of Stratford-on-Avon. Geology—Prize, R. Cundell, of London. Law—1st course prize, E. S. Ashton, of Darwen; 2nd course, 1st prize, E. S. Ashton; 2nd prize, F. J. Williams, of London; 3rd course, 1st prize, E. S. Ashton; 2nd prize, F. J. Williams, S. F. Bolton, equal.

His lordship having distributed the prizes to the successful competitors addressed some observations to the assembly. He commenced by expressing the pleasure which it gave him, as an old mathematician—he believed the oldest alive—to see the increase of students in that useful and sublime study. The students had increased nearly in the same proportion to law, the importance of which as a branch of knowledge to all classes of the community he pointed out. Alluding to the good conduct observed by the students, he said he wished to modify an unfavourable opinion with regard to the students of Paris which he had expressed when he last addressed them—a marked improvement having been manifested in their conduct during the late dreadful scenes which had occurred in Paris. He had a remark to make to the junior classes in the Greek and Latin. In studying the history of Greece and Rome the mind was apt to gain a tendency in favour of republican principles. Now as metaphysical students advancing in their science soon got rid of the doubts which were apt in the first place to arise with regard to the existence of matter, so Greek and Latin scholars in trying to make themselves acquainted with political science, would make very slow progress indeed, and display very little either of science or sense, if they did not soon get themselves reclaimed from such dangerous theories. After a few more observations, pointing out the benefits of the institutions of this country as compared with the insecure position of affairs in France, his lordship left the chair, and the proceedings terminated.

REMEDY FOR THE SMOKE OF A LAMP.—Make a saturated solution of common salt. Dip your wick into it, and allow it to dry thoroughly. Mix afterwards the saline solution with oil, taking equal proportions of each. Agitate briskly for some time. Let the mixture rest until the oil has risen to the surface, and decant the latter, which is then fit to be used with the wick prepared in the manner above-mentioned. The flame is more brilliant, and lasts longer than that produced from common oil, besides giving no smoke. —*Journal de Chimie Medicale.*

The Roman Catholics in Liverpool have nearly 10,000 children in their schools; no fewer than 8,100 walked in procession on the 16th.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

DEFERRED MOTIONS: NO HOUSE ON TUESDAY.

On Wednesday, Mr. EWART adverted to the failure of a House on the preceding day. Unfortunately for their consistency, ten members who had notices on the paper were absent on the occasion. He gave notice that he would make his own motion for revision of taxation, which had thus been frustrated, the first time a Supply motion was made.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH named the 25th of July for his motion respecting Colonial Government and Expenditure.

Mr. STAFFORD lectured the "infant party" for not having made a House for its own members. But they doubtless felt the ill effects of the "gross bribery at Leicester" by their intended whipper-in, Sir Joshua Walmsley.

Mr. COBDEN commented with warmth on this accusation of gross bribery—an accusation from which the Leicester Committee had exonerated Sir Joshua Walmsley. Mr. Cobden threw the blame of the "no House" on Ministers, who had not taken the usual means to secure a House.

He advised members to send round notices to their friends on future occasions of making motions. There was not a single member of the Government on the Treasury-bench last night.

Sir G. GREY: There were six members of the Government in the House.

Mr. COBDEN: Was the right honourable gentleman here? For if he was not, I was. I looked particularly, and I repeat there was no member of the Government on the Treasury-bench.

Sir G. GREY: I was not here myself, but I heard that there were six.

A MEMBER: Mr. Tufnell and Mr. Parker were in the House.

Mr. COBDEN: I saw Mr. Tufnell, but he was not on the Treasury-bench; he sat near the door [laughter]. I repeat, that if there was no House on Tuesday night, it is well known that the fact is to be attributed to the circumstance of the Government not having taken the usual precaution to get a House ["Hear, hear," and "No, no"].

Sir G. GREY: Sir, I must say that the imputation of the honourable member upon the Government is one of the most unfair and uncalled for that I ever heard. It is astonishing that, with his Parliamentary experience, he should not know that members of the Government can be counted even although they are not sitting on the Treasury-bench. I repeat, that there were six members of the Government present yesterday. The honourable gentleman asks where I was? I was attending a Council at Buckingham-palace. And I take leave to repeat now, what I have said before, that it is no part of the duty of the Government to make a House; and that it is not, as the honourable member alleges, in their power to prevent a House being made.

Mr. A. STAFFORD: I beg, Sir, to retract what I said respecting Sir Joshua Walmsley. The Committee reported that Sir Joshua Walmsley was guilty of bribery, not by himself, but by his agents: I beg to retract, and to apologize to Sir Joshua Walmsley. And, Sir, I have another apology to make: I find the honourable member for Dumfries does not belong to the infant party in St. James's square. I regret I associated him with such society: I beg to retract, and to apologize to the honourable member for Dumfries [laughter, and ironical cheers].

On Thursday afternoon, Lord JOHN RUSSELL asked Mr. Hume to defer his motion on the Suffrage, &c. from Friday to Thursday next, as it was necessary to get the Sugar-duties proposal through before the 5th of July, when the present duties expire. Mr. HUME consented, but pleaded for Monday; and he complained of delay arising from protracted discussions:—

They were in a position that positively he never remembered the House to have been in before. They had no less than five cross-adjourned debates upon the paper. Something ought to be done. If the House agreed to it, he should be quite willing to consent that there should be no adjourned debates, or that members should be made to speak suitably to the occasion [loud laughter]. Elsewhere they are made to do so [eries of "Where?"]". In America [shout of laughter, and cries of "Oh!"]". No member there was allowed to speak more than half an hour in one night, except the introducer of a motion and the Ministers who discussed it. They ought really to be more practical in their proceedings.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, without saying whether he agreed or not with Mr. Hume, really thought the evil to which he had adverted was one that merited serious consideration. Perhaps those who were in the habit of taking part in the proceedings of the House would consult the Speaker on the subject, and see if some plan could not be adopted to get through business more rapidly.

At the close of the night, after the long sugar debate, Mr. Hume was roundly taken to task by Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. MUNTZ, and Mr. WAWN, for having given up his night, when members had come to town on purpose to support him: Mr. Osborne warned Mr. Hume that he was losing his position.

Mr. HUME sharply complained of these unfair and unreasonable imputations.

He did not give up the day. It was against his will that the day was altered; and if his friends, who now wished to blame him, had been in the House, they would have seen that it was so. But they might go out of town again if they chose, for anything he cared: he did not want their assistance [laughter]. It was most unjust and unfair to cast these reflections on him, knowing as they did the anxiety he had shown upon this question. It appeared to him that they wished to show to the country that he was a traitor; which he never had been.

Mr. BROTHERTON defended Mr. Hume: for whom Mr. HUDSON bespoke the sympathy of the House, in his new and difficult position. Mr. HENLEY and Sir G. GREY also came to the rescue; and the question dropped.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.

On Wednesday, on the order of the day for going into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr. GOING opposed the motion, in a speech reviving at considerable length the most objectionable doctrines and acts of former Popes, which had not to this time been repealed or disowned by subsequent Popes, and to which this bill would offer some sanction. Partly also because of the absence of Mr. Recorder Law on account of a family affliction, he moved the postponement of the Committee till that day fortnight. Mr. NEWSGATE, Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY, Mr. FORBES, and Colonel CONOLLY, joined the opposition. Sir GEORGE GREY and Mr. SERGEANT TALPOURD urged proceeding at once.

On a division, the going into committee was carried, by 102 to 76.

The House went into committee, and took first into consideration the amendment on the first clause, proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, to add these words:—"Also, so much of the 13th Elizabeth, entitled an 'Act against bringing in and putting in execution bullies, writings, or other instruments,' &c., as does not relate to such bullies," &c.

In reply to Mr. NEWSGATE, Sir JOHN JERVIS stated the object of the addition was to obviate the difficulty of a doubt arising on the former act, whether it let in certain bulls called "reasonable bulls," as distinguished from others. Mr. NEWSGATE was not quite satisfied. Would not this clause, by approving the authority of the authors of the bulls, have the effect of corroborating the bulls themselves? Sir JOHN JERVIS apprehended not.

After much desultory discussion, the House divided on a motion by Mr. HENLEY to report progress; and negatived it, by 110 to 106. The House then divided on the Attorney-General's amendment; and the numbers for and against it were equal—both 113: the Chairman of the Committee thereupon gave a casting vote in its favour.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS proposed to go no further, in such an equal state of the numbers. On a division, after more dispute, this motion was negatived, by 111 to 110—majority 1.

Just as the division had been taken, Sir ROBERT INGLIS re-entered the House, amidst laughter, and stated that he had been inquiring of the Speaker whether, according to Parliamentary usage, the chairman of a committee possessed the same power to give a casting vote that the Speaker of the House possessed. The Speaker said there was no precedent for such a vote. Mr. BERNAL, the Chairman of the Committee, stated that during his previous experience in the House no similar case had occurred.

After more obstructive discussion, Mr. ANSTEY yielded; and the Chairman reported progress.

RELIEF OF THE WEST INDIES.

Before the resumption of the debate on Thursday, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK renewed the cross-examination, through Mr. LABOUCHERE, respecting Mr. Hawes's replies to the committee, and Lord Grey's partial extract of the Jamaica memorial; strengthening the effect of each item of his original charge by distinct iteration, and calling upon Mr. LABOUCHERE to reconcile discrepancies. Mr. LABOUCHERE repeated some of the explanatory statements, but disavowed any controversy on his own part with Lord George, and expressed his perfect confidence in Lord Grey's honour.

The debate was once more continued, with scarcely a variation of view or argument. The Government plan was opposed, on anti-slavery grounds, by Sir ROBERT INGLIS; on West Indian grounds, by Mr. BARKLY; on Protectionist grounds, by Mr. URQUHART and the Marquis of GRANBY; and Mr. MUNTZ objected to reopen the settlement of 1846. The measure was defended by Mr. LABOUCHERE, who only professed to reiterate former arguments. The Ministers, but not the measure, were supported by Mr. GOULBURN.

Mr. BARKLY defended the planters from exploded charges, which had been renewed by Mr. Hawes, and corrected that gentleman's statement in several details, giving his own personal experience gathered on the spot. He thus showed that the unremunerative condition of sugar-planting does not arise from absenteeism or careless cultivation. He described the exertions of a planter who had spent £6,000 or £7,000 and great personal exertion without success. In Berbice he saw a person who had lived on his own estate for fifty years; two years before Mr. Barkly's visit he had refused for his property £60,000, offered by a nobleman now in the House of Peers; when Mr. Barkly saw him, that person had sold his estate for 1,000 dollars, and was then living on an allowance granted to him by his former manager: the manager had crossed over to the Dutch slave-holding colonies, and there soon amassed a fortune.

Sir ROBERT PEEL expressed strong sympathy for the state of the British Sugar Colonies; repudiating mere pecuniary considerations, and calling to mind old struggles in which the West Indian Colonies stood by the side of the mother-country; disclaiming also any argument adverse to the planters founded on the small proportion of the white population—indeed, the smaller that proportion is, the more should the white population be cherished for the great purposes of civilization. And he believed the ultimate interest of the consumer to be identical with that of the sugar-producer, but he compared the several propositions before the House.

Sir Robert would have desired a longer experiment for the law of 1845: he agreed to the law of 1846, however, partly to prevent continual changes of administration—partly because any struggle to prevent the application of free-trade principles to the West Indies, however protracted, could not have been ultimately successful. He

did not see that the report of Lord George Bentinck's committee proposed any return to the distinction between slave-labour and free-labour sugar, and he could not hold out any hope to the West Indies of reviving that distinction. The committee proposed a reduction of colonial expenditure: he thought that quite feasible. He approved of the suggestion to pay the salaries of the superior governors, appointed for Imperial purposes, out of the Imperial funds; he would reduce other salaries—such as those attached to secretariats of £4,000 a year—and would at the same time make the posts more accessible to the natives of the colonies—men acquainted with local affairs, to whom such offices would probably be objects of ambition. He did not understand that source of relief to be excluded from the Government plan. If the laws of vagrancy were candidly considered, it would be possible to devise a plan for checking that abuse without revoking the freedom given to the negro. With respect to the African squadron, it is extremely difficult to form an opinion: it is doubtful whether sudden suppression of the squadron might not give a renewed impulse to the slave-trade; but, in the absence of the evidence of Mr. Hutt's committee, it is not possible to arrive at a final judgment. If it were shown that the squadron is ineffectual, and that for that reason alone we desired to abandon the blockade, we might induce other countries to release us from our treaty obligations on that subject; and then, no doubt, this country would be willing to devote a considerable portion of the funds thus saved to other means which might be deemed more effective for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Sir Robert did not attach such great importance as some did to immigration: for the importation of fresh labourers to act as a check on idleness, there must be a redundancy of labourers; and then full employment would not be provided for persons who had been induced to immigrate. If the Government were to undertake the sole management of immigration, it appeared to him that the scheme, wanting the nice tact which accompanies individual speculation, would end in disappointment. He was disposed to facilitate the operations of individuals whose estates require the immigration of negroes, at the same time taking every precaution against abuse on the coast of Africa, and after the arrival of the immigrants in the West Indies; for care must be taken not to subject this country to the imputation of, under any pretence, encouraging the slave-trade. He hoped, therefore, that Government would not insist on applying the half-million proposed, solely to purposes of immigration. He would apply it to aid in the improvement of estates—to irrigation, by a system of which Lombardy is kept in so fertile a condition; to drainage, the making of tramways, &c. Under a system of competition, improvements would create a demand for healthful labour, and lay the foundation of great local prosperity.

Sir John Pakington's amendment pointed to the maintenance of a 10s. duty for six years. Against this proposal Sir R. Peel argued, that it would only defer the period for open competition, and would induce the slave countries to make more strenuous preparations for it. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Barkly, that a long protection would end the struggle for profits and wages, now carried on between planters and negro labourers, in favour of the negroes, and would only cause extravagant wages. The object was, not to put a certain sum of money into the pockets of a few planters, or of their labourers, who needed no such aid, but to lay the foundation for the prosperity of the West Indies. "If we must pay them a sum of money, for God's sake let us pay it them *discreetly*."

Sir Robert rested the future prosperity of the West Indies on other considerations. They are now in a condition for which protection can afford no remedy; but they have no ground for despair. He must be blind to the signs of the times who thinks that slavery can be long maintained. See what is the state of Cuba. Lord Howard de Walden, who recently visited that island, describes the overseers as being obliged to go armed, with bloodhounds at their heels. In the United States abolitionists are tarred and feathered, and discussion is put down. Why? Because there is no confidence in the maintenance of this crying evil. Sir Robert regretted to hear Mr. Hawes taunt the West Indies with their frequent complaints. There have been incessant complaints for the last hundred and fifty years—under slavery—under gradual abolition—under every condition. And why? Because there was a blight over the land that had slavery in it—in which there was the relation of proprietor and slave. No country can be secure in which the condition of slavery is suffered to continue; and recent events have tended to show that insecurity. There have been mighty convulsions in Europe. That man would have been thought a madman who should have predicted the consequences of the events at Paris. That man who had said six months ago that the events at Paris would have involved Berlin and Vienna in anarchy and confusion would have been thought a mad speculator, and would have been utterly disregarded. But events passing our comprehension have occurred, and the mighty heavings of that convulsion are already felt on the other side of the Atlantic. Look at the state of Martinique. These things are useful lessons, by which the Governments of Brazil, Cuba, and the United States, would do well to take timely warning. My belief is, that the events that have happened in Europe must precipitate the time when there shall be a final extinction of this slavery and the slave-trade. I hope that the abolition will be effected by timely precautions on the part of governments; but there will be an increasing sympathy with the condition of slavery. He who traffics in human blood, and transferring slaves from the coast of Africa to Cuba and Brazil, may find that, notwithstanding his present prosperity, he stands on slippery places, and may come to a fearful end; and my hope is, that it may come to an end through wise and providential legislation on the part of governments. But whether there be wise and providential legislation or not, I believe its doom is sealed, and cannot long survive."

In reply Lord JOHN RUSSELL reiterated some arguments in favour of the Government scheme, especially relying on the conflict of opinion among its opponents, so that if that scheme fell to the ground, no sufficient number could agree to enforce a substitute. He alluded to the delays in adopting effective vagrancy laws, admitting that there was no valid reason against the enactment of such laws after emancipation, but deriving excuses from the natural jealousy among the Anti-slavery party, and the difficulties of details. He explained that Government could not divert the proposed loan from

purposes of immigration without creating expectations and jealousies in Canada and other colonies that would demand loans in aid of improvements. The House divided on Sir John Pakington's amendment:—

For the original motion	260
Against it	245
Majority	15

The House went into committee, and the resolution embodying a new scale of duties was moved *pro forma*. The chairman then reported progress; the committee to sit again next day.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

On Friday night, the House having gone into Committee, Mr. BRIGHT moved, "That it is not now expedient to make any alteration in the Sugar-duties Act of 1846." In support of this amendment the honourable gentleman made a long and elaborate speech, replete with statistical details, which were introduced in illustration of his argument. He commenced by observing, that the real question in the proposal before the House had only been incidentally alluded to in the long debate which had closed on the previous evening. That discussion had almost exclusively turned upon the question as to whether the House should agree to the Government proposal for a small protection to the West India proprietors, or to the larger protection recommended by the committee. The high Protectionists recommended that the protection offered by the Government would be of little or no avail, whilst Mr. Wilson and others had convinced all that high protection would prove futile, as would, indeed, any such plan as that proposed by Lord John Russell. Great sympathy had been shown for the proprietors and the slaves, but very little had been manifested for the poorer class of the consumers of sugar at home. It was in their behalf that he raised his voice, in imploring the Government and the House not to depart from the act of 1846. He denied that this country owed anything more to the planters. In addition to the compensation which they received for Emancipation in the shape of twenty millions sterling and the apprenticeship system, they had also got no less than thirty millions from the monopoly of the British market, of which, for eleven years, they were in possession. This, he contended, was adequate compensation for all the losses to which they had been subjected, and if the Government owed anything to any class of her Majesty's subjects, it was to the consumers at home, and not to the producers abroad. Objection was made to the bill of 1846, on the ground that it had stimulated the slave-trade. It might have given a momentary impetus to the cultivation and trade of Cuba and Brazil, but that it had given any permanent encouragement to the slave-trade was what he utterly denied. The hon. gentleman then adverted to, with a view to refute in detail, the speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone a few evenings ago, after which he denied that an honourable understanding subsisted between the colonies and this country, to give anything like a permanent protection to colonial produce. If such an understanding existed at all, it could not be an honourable one, for nobody was entitled to make it. Lord George Bentinck and his friends urged the whole question, as if it was one of the primary duties of Parliament to make sugar-growing in the colonies profitable, forgetting that, if it were so, every other colonial interest would be equally entitled to Parliamentary profits. He protested against the people of this country being made to pay two or three millions annually for the purpose of making the production of West India sugar a profitable business. If the British people were to be called upon to submit to such a sacrifice for such a purpose, it ought at least to be shown that the colonies had done their duty. It was his conviction that they had not done so, having omitted to make any of those improvements which, to people in this country, were of the most obvious character—and having cultivated their estates in a slovenly manner, which, if pursued here, would ruin any cultivator. Most of the West India estates, too, were heavily mortgaged, and what the people of this country were expected to do was to pay their mortgages. He then reminded Lord John Russell of the perilous policy on which he had embarked. In 1841, his Cabinet had been broken up, as had that of Sir R. Peel in 1846, on the point of protection; and that very morning, at an early hour, the noble lord's Cabinet was again in peril on this very point, having, in fact, been *in articulo mortis*, and only saved by the extreme union of fifteen honourable members, who differed from him as to his general policy. Instead of relapsing into the system of protection, the noble lord should have defended the bill of 1846, on the ground of its immediately beneficial results both to the revenue and the consumer. Why rashly disturb a settlement which had been productive of such results? The honourable gentleman then animadverted upon that portion of the Government scheme which had reference to immigration, and minutely analyzed that part of it which related to increased and prolonged protection, with a view to show the grounds on which he rested his objections to it. The whole measure was one which would be attended with no good to the revenue or the consumer, and in his opinion there was not a man on the Treasury bench who could say that he conscientiously believed that it would be of any substantial service to the West Indies. He warned the Government against disturbing the settlement with regard to sugar, lest it might be called upon ere long to disturb that with regard to corn, and also that it should have considered how it would make

up its deficiency, before propounding a measure which would sacrifice the revenue, injuriously affect the comforts of great masses of the people of this country, and utterly fail in satisfying the West India body.

Mr. Bright's amendment was opposed, in the Colonial interest, by Mr. G. BERKELEY, Mr. BAGSHAW, Mr. TOLLEMACHE, Mr. HASTIE, and Lord NUGENT; on the part of the Government, by Sir CHARLES WOOD, and Mr. JAMES WILSON.

Sir CHARLES WOOD expressed his agreement in great part of Mr. Bright's principles and speech; but, while he contended that the Ministerial proposition would not injure the revenue, he maintained that Government was bound to attempt a check to that destruction of property which was threatened in the West Indies from the utter want of credit. He estimated the consumption of next year at 309,000 or 310,000 tons—an increase of 15,000 or 20,000 tons. The amount of revenue would depend on the proportionate increase of foreign or colonial sugar; the utmost loss could not be more than £55,000; but he calculated on a revenue of £4,625,000, being an increase of £284,000. As bearing on the resolution before the House, Sir Charles Wood made a statement on the present prospects of the general revenue.

He had formerly calculated on a deficiency of £2,000,000. Thus far, the revenue of the current year has produced quite as much as could have been expected; notwithstanding the calamities of last year, the income of 1847-8 was higher than that of 1846-7.

The expenditure is diminished. The miscellaneous estimates had been calculated at £4,006,000: the items now laid on the table amount to £2,777,000; being a reduction of £230,000. The efficiency of the army being so important at this moment, it is impossible to make any reductions under that head; but Government had abandoned the intention of proposing an additional vote for the militia; thus avoiding an outlay of £150,000. He had also found, that without impairing the efficiency of the Navy and Ordnance, a reduction of £300,000 may be effected in the charge for those services, though to do so it may be necessary in some cases to postpone works which under other circumstances it might have been desirable to accomplish in the present year. The total reduction of the expenditure would be £885,000.

He could give the House some further information on the subject of the revenue. Owing mainly to the exceedingly fine crop of barley last year, the quality of which was better almost than was ever known, malting had been carried on to a much greater extent during the year, and the consequent increase in the excise-duties amounted to a very considerable sum. On the other hand, other sources of revenue were not quite so great as he had anticipated; but, upon the whole, after consulting with the Chairman of the Revenue Board, he found himself warranted in anticipating an increase of revenue, beyond what he had stated in February, of £350,000. He left out of consideration all receipts from corn. He anticipated relief from another source—"appropriations in aid," which are usually applied to the services of the year succeeding that in which they arise. Ministers had hitherto been prevented from applying these sums in the current year, by the supposition that an act of Parliament would be necessary for the purpose; but it had turned out that the act which had rendered their application in the current year impossible had been indirectly repealed some years ago; and there was, therefore, no longer any obstacle. He had, accordingly, directed that the sums produced by the sales of old stores and other matters, known as "appropriations in aid," should be paid directly into the Exchequer. In the present year he calculated on £430,000 from that source.

The total result was to diminish the probable excess of expenditure over income by £1,635,000; reducing the deficiency to less than half a million. At a later period of the session it might be his duty to recur to this subject.

Mr. CARDWELL criticized this new "budget."

Mr. MOWATT moved an adjournment; but, with some discussion, Lord JOHN RUSSELL induced the committee to divide. The amendment was negatived by 802 to 36; majority, 266. The Chairman then reported progress: the committee to sit again on Monday.

On Monday night the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the sugar duties.

On that part of the first resolution which imposes a duty of 13s. a cwt. on Muscovado or any other sugar, not being equal in quality to white clayed, from and after the 6th of July, 1848, to the 6th of July, 1849, inclusive,

Sir J. PAKINGTON defended himself from the censure which Lord John Russell had twice cast upon him, for having caused unnecessary embarrassment and delay by the course which he had pursued on this subject; and moved, as an amendment, that there should be imposed from the 6th of July next a differential duty of 10s. in favour of colonial sugar. He proposed to levy this duty, not by raising the duty on foreign sugar, but by lowering it on colonial sugar. He contended, on the one hand, that no measure short of this would have any effect in restoring the prosperity of the British colonies; and, on the other, that this alteration of the duty would not be injurious either to the consumer or to the revenue.

Mr. H. DAUMOND complained that, on both sides of the House, hon. members were afraid to carry their principles fully into effect. A protection which was not a protection to all the subjects of the Queen equally, was not such a protection as the House ought to sanction. The West Indians should have a right to get labour where they pleased, and to import all their produce into this country free of duty.

Mr. V. SMITH opposed the amendment, which would be equally unsatisfactory to the producer and consumer of sugar.

Mr. B. COCHRANE supported the amendment upon the principles so clearly laid down by Mr. H. Drummond. He wished to protect the colonies, and preserve the faith of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. SPOONER, Mr. GODSON, Mr. MANGLES, Mr. G. ROBINSON, and Mr. OSWALD, supported the claims of the West Indians upon the consideration of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER went over his former arguments in defence of the Government resolutions, and contended that after getting rid of the system of protection by which the English growers of corn were formerly benefited, we could not continue a permanent system of protection for the benefit of the West India producer of sugar. He also showed that the Government resolution would produce more benefit to the revenue than the amendment of Sir J. Pakington.

Mr. M. GIBSON contended, that in a case of this kind we ought to consider only the revenue of the State, and not the revenue of individuals. If we were to relieve the distress of the West India interest at the public expense, we must consider the causes and the extent of that distress. Now, the West India interest was not the only interest distressed—it was not so much distressed as the cotton interest of Lancashire. Besides, what claim had it upon us for the great boon which Sir J. Pakington asked the House to confer upon it? None whatever in either law, justice, or equity. To grant it would be a gross injustice to every man in England.

Mr. T. BARKING contended that a great alteration in the bill of 1846 was necessary, but not such a one as that now proposed by her Majesty's Government. He was not going to argue that alteration as a question of protection or free-trade; for the case of the West Indians was a special and distinct case, and must be decided on its own grounds, and not on the principles of either protection or free-trade. He then proceeded to argue that the scheme of the Government, in all the six different ramifications into which it naturally divided itself, was quite insufficient to remedy the existing distress. It would not restore confidence to the colonists. Even with a 10s. duty their struggle against competition would be difficult; without it, it would be impracticable. Still that duty would enable them to exist as sugar colonies, and by so doing would prevent a great increase of price to the consumer; whereas the Government scheme would not allay discontent nor restore the attachment of the colonists to this country.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not detain the house many minutes in defending the proposal of Government against the amendment and reasoning of Sir J. Pakington, because he felt that the subject had already been exhausted in the former debate. He then pointed out the inconsistencies of the different Protectionist orators in support of the amendment, and showed that it risked the loss of so large a revenue as £960,000, utterly neglected the interests of the consumer, and gave no prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the sugar question at the end of three years.

Mr. DISRAELI, from the experience which he had had of the opinions of Lord J. Russell upon the revenue this session, could not repose much confidence in the correctness of his calculations as to the effects of this amendment upon it. It might have some effect in risking the revenue, but nothing like the effect represented by his lordship. After the prolonged, minute, and impartial investigation of a committee of free traders into this subject, and after the report which that committee had presented to the house, he thought that its recommendation ought not to have been treated with so much disregard as it had been by the Government. He then replied at some length to the speeches of Mr. Wilson and of Sir J. Graham, on a former, and to the speech of Mr. M. Gibson on the present, night, and concluded a long diatribe against free trade and its ruinous consequence by declaring his intention to support the amendment.

Mr. C. VILLIERS contended that nothing could be more erroneous than the representation that the report of the committee on sugar and coffee had been agreed to by a majority of free traders. The noble lord had intended to form that committee impartially, but it ultimately consisted of ten Protectionists and five free traders. Even the majority of the committee did not agree to its report; and it was only carried by two members withdrawing when the final decision was made. There was no evidence in the report attached to the committee that any amount of protection would save the colonies.

Lord G. BENTINCK contradicted the facts stated by Mr. C. Villiers. He gave an analysis of the composition of his committee, and after giving it appealed to the House whether its composition was not most fair and unobjectionable. At that late hour of the night he should reserve the explanation of his opinions on this question to another stage of this measure, but had it been earlier he should have stated his reasons for supporting the amendment of Sir J. Pakington.

Mr. CARDWELL explained the course which had been followed by himself and Mr. Gladstone in the committee, and stated the reasons why they considered that protection would not be a satisfactory remedy for the distress of the West India colonies.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment..... 169

Against it 231

Majority against it 62

After some debate as to proceeding with the resolutions, Lord J. Russell said as it appeared that the question could not be settled before the 5th of July he would propose that the chairman should report progress, to sit again on Friday next.

Mr. GLADSTONE was desirous of knowing what would be done in reference to the duties which would come into operation on Thursday. It was not

a question affecting merely those who had sugar in bond, but those who had it on its way to this country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it had been the invariable practice to give directions for the alteration of duties on a simple resolution of the House. By the course now pursued all the sugar that came in between the 5th and the time the resolution was reported would come in at the reduced duty.

Mr. GLADSTONE urged Lord John Russell to give notice of a resolution for this day for continuing the present duties for the interval that would elapse before the other resolutions were reported; but

Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not respond to the desire thus expressed; the chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DERBY SWEEPS.—In reply to Sir ROBERT INGLIS, on Wednesday, Sir GEORGE GREY stated that Government had taken the opinion of their law-officers on the legality of "Derby sweeps," and had been informed they were illegal: they were now, with the Excise Commissioners, engaged in considering some advertisements of Derby sweeps, with reference to ulterior proceedings for the enforcement of the law.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—On Friday, in answer to a question put by Mr. WYLD, Lord PALMERSTON gave a very distinct and emphatic contradiction to a report, by denying that the British Government were in any way whatever concerned in the events that have recently occurred in France; taking the opportunity of declaring, that nothing could be more perfectly fair and honourable than the manner in which the Provisional Government and the late Executive Commission had conducted their relations with this country [cheers].

THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL was read a second time in the House of Lords, on Friday, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL. The noble and learned lord entered into some statistical statements to show the average duration of life in agricultural and manufacturing districts, from which it might be inferred that he expected this wonder-working bill to add nineteen years to the "natural life" of the population of Lancashire; where every person, he said, is curtailed, through the want of proper sanitary arrangements, of nineteen years of his natural life! This is out-Chadwicking Chadwick. Lord PORTMAN thought the bill would give general satisfaction, although he regretted that it would greatly increase the local taxation.

MORE WRITS ISSUED.—On Friday Mr. STAFFORD moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Sligo, in the room of Mr. Charles Towneley, whose election had been declared void. The committee had reported treating, but had not found there was any bribery. The motion was opposed by Mr. HUME, who objected that to issue the *writ before* the evidence given to the committee was printed and laid on the table was against all precedent. Mr. MORGAN JOHN O'CONNELL thought also there had been much corruption at Sligo; and Sir JOHN HAMMER could not understand why a distinction was drawn between treating and bribery. Mr. WRIGHTSON, the chairman of the Sligo committee, was aware of nothing in the evidence to justify the suspension of the writ. On that assurance, Mr. HUME withdrew his opposition, and the writ was ordered to issue. Mr. STAFFORD then moved a new writ for Great Yarmouth, which was unopposed and ordered. In the House of Lords, a short time previously, the royal assent was given by commission to the Great Yarmouth Freeman Disfranchisement Bill. On Monday, on the motion of Mr. GORE, a petition presented in May last, complaining of a contemplated compromise as to proceedings on the Sligo election petition, was referred to the committee of privileges.

A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL was held on Thursday, for the despatch of business. A letter from the patronesses of the Spitalfields ball was read; it declined the offer of the Guildhall, in favour of the more spacious Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Deputy Lott brought up the report of the Committee on the Income-tax payable by the Corporation; it declared, that the annual income of the Corporation for the year 1847, exclusive of rents and the interest of funded property, and of abatements that might be claimed, should be returned to the Commissioners of Income-tax at £26,549; and that the tax to be tendered for the year 1849 should be £774. The Court entered on a discussion of Mr. Wire's motion "that the fine for admission into the freedom of the City, by redemption, be the ancient fine of 4s. 8d.," but was presently counted out. The Lord Mayor agreed to place the notice for discussion at the head of the next paper of business.

REPRESENTATION OF HORSHAM.—The candidates for the representation of Horsham were nominated on Wednesday, the Hon. Edward Howard being the new candidate proposed. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Fitzgerald, and a poll was demanded. The election was expected to go in favour of Mr. Fitzgerald; but Mr. Howard's supporters believed that Mr. Fitzgerald had made himself ineligible for re-election by the bribery and treating which caused the House of Commons to declare his late election void. At the close of the poll, on Thursday, the numbers were—for Fitzgerald, 182; Howard, 115. Mr. Fitzgerald was declared duly elected. Lord Edward Howard announced that a petition would be presented against the return, on the score of bribery both before and after the late void election.

TOTAL WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The barque "Commerce" with upwards of 100 persons on board, chiefly emigrants from Galway, was wrecked on the 24th of May, off Nova Scotia. She ran ashore on the rocks, and eventually became a total wreck. Some of the crew and passengers succeeded in reaching the shore in the boats. In the meantime the remainder of the crew contrived to effect a communication with the shore by line. One after another of the emigrants were dragged through the surf to the shore in a most pitiable condition. Many, we regret to say, were drowned, particularly the children. Between 70 and 80 were saved, as also the crew. A large number of the passengers had nothing on but their night clothes when they landed; some even perfectly naked. They were unable to save anything of their little property from the wreck.

THE BRIDEGRoOM AND THE RAILWAY BELLE.—A young gentleman presented himself, one morning in the month of June, at a northern railway-station, on the brow of a bank which is washed at its foot by a well-known river. He was engaged to play a prominent part in a wedding at a place separated from this station by the whole breadth of a county, and his errand being important, had taken the precaution to be in good time for the train. Promenading the platform, his eye caught the seductive words, at the entrance to the Railway Elysium, "Refreshment Rooms." Nor was he unobservant of the fair goddess who kept the gates of this abode of bliss. The combined blandishments of the retreat were irresistible. He passed the threshold, and gave himself up to the enjoyment of "creature comforts," under the ministering care of a charming waitress. So sweetly occupied, time flew swiftly:—and so, alas! did the train. When poor Jock o'Hazeldean glided out of his Eden, dusting the crumbs from his mouth with his bridal kerchief, it was "o'er the bridge and awa'!" It could not be—he would not believe it—there must be some mistake! "There was no mistake." The train was gone. And—what was worse—there was no later train that would bear him to his destination before the meridian hour—the "early-closing" hour of the high-priests of Hymen. He stamped and raved—he tore his hair—he was disconsolate. The sympathetic belle—part author in his fate—innocently whispered a word of *comfort*. "Perhaps the lady could get married without him?" "Zounds!" exclaimed the stranded wight, "I never thought of that! Perhaps she may marry the bride's man in revenge! I'm the bridegroom, my dear; and you think to comfort me by saying they may possibly do without me!" Horrified at the thought, the unhappy man rushed into the telegraph office, and, in "words that burn" (for they were uttered by lightning), revealed his misery to his bride, and pledged himself, if she would only wait, that he would be hers on the morrow. Young men! when you are going off by rail to get wed, see that your mouths water not at the "refreshment rooms," nor your eyes wander after the "nice young girls" at the counter.—*Gates-head Observer*.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the country—
daily receive accounts of the state of the crops. The reports from the agricultural districts are of a most satisfactory character. The corn crops are now safe as far as regards moisture; and should July be warm and dry, the harvest will be very early, and one of the most abundant ever known. Wheat is said to look quite as promising as previously; and the Lent-sown crops, more particularly barley and beans, have, we are informed, undergone an astonishing improvement. The reports from Scotland and Ireland relative to the prospects of the harvest are likewise favourable. In Ireland the weather has been much broken, and a good deal of rain has fallen, but it would seem to be, on the whole, far from unfavourable to the crops. All accounts concur as to the favourable aspect of barley and oats, with every indication of a luxuriant and abundant crop, should it please Divine Providence to send good harvest weather; but in respect to the wheat plant, report is not so flattering. A slight symptom of disease has appeared in the ears of the growing corn, but it is not apprehended that it prevails to such an extent as to afford any cause for uneasiness. Potatoes, too, it is said, never looked more promising, and the fields in all directions present as healthy and vigorous a growth as any farmer need desire. The breadth of land sown this year with them is immense, and far exceeds that of any former year. There can be little doubt, if the crop succeeds this season, they will be down to 4d. or 5d. per weight, if not less. Excellent new ones are now selling in the market, quite free from either discolouration or taint; and so plentiful are they becoming, that during the past week they have been sold as low as 1½d. per lb. On the whole we believe it can be said with perfect confidence that no season for many years past has opened with more encouraging prospects.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—Mr. Hume has addressed the following letter to the London papers:—"Sir, I have been greatly disappointed at being compelled to consent to the postponement of the resumed debate, which stood for Friday, on Parliamentary reform, to Thursday next, 6th of July; but I had no power of preventing it, as the Government (pressed by the accumulation of public business) was unwilling to surrender their right of precedence on Friday—an arrangement to which Lord J. Russell had given a provisional consent. As I stipulated for a Government day in order to secure the continuation of the discussion on this important question, I can only regret a delay which has been forced upon me. I entertain no doubt that the promise of the Government will be faithfully kept, and that the debate will be proceeded with on Thursday, the 6th of July, as now fixed.—London, June 29, 1848."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 5, Two o'clock.

THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, Monday.

This is a day which will long be remembered in Edinburgh. Never, from the time that the parish minister at Shotis was ordained till now, have the people had any opportunity of witnessing the Church's ministers supported at the point of the bayonet. But so it has been to-day; and people have been taught the true nature of the connexion between Church and State in a way they will never forget. Lectures, public meetings, thrilling speeches, summonses, arrestments, pointings, incarcerations—these have frequently been; and they were not without effect upon the public mind, although many men's minds remained still enveloped in a maze, dense as your London fog, upon the inexpediency, the injustice, and sinfulness, of political-religious establishments; but among the hundreds of citizens I have seen and heard to-day—embracing, politically, Whig, Tory, Radical, and Chartist; and, ecclesiastically, Churchmen, Free Quakers, and Dissenters—I have not met one who has not learned, in a clear and more intelligible manner, what the alliance between Church and State really is, and how kings perform the office of "nursing fathers" in the last resort.

In your paper of the 21st ult. you gave some account of the proceedings which took place here in connexion with roppings for the stipends of our Established Clergy, which is collected under the name of Annuity Tax, and for enabling your English readers to understand the nature of this obnoxious impost I will devote a paragraph to its history.

This tax was first proposed by Charles I. in 1625, for the purpose of supporting the six city ministers, but in consequence of difference of opinion even then upon the subject, and more especially upon the exempting of the College of Justice, as represented by the Lords of Session, there was no final arrangement till the year 1655, when the tax was first levied. The preamble of the act is a curious specimen of religion-by-act-of-parliament absurdity, the first part being such as would not disgrace Mr. Burnet or Dr. Price were they to give it utterance on a multi-state-church platform, while the latter part would find a congenial representative in Colonel Sibthorpe. The act itself limits the amount to be collected to 19,000 merks (£1,055 lls. 1d.) for the sole purpose of supporting six ministers by an annuity upon the rental of the royal burgh (which, until lately, composed but a small portion of Edinburgh) of six per cent. This per centage the clergy for many years contended to collect, without much attention being paid to the rapid increase of our population, and, as a necessary consequence, of the city rental. However, about the year 1794, things began to look a little unsatisfactory to tax-receivers, and although the dread and panic produced by the first French Revolution calmed the agitation, yet it was not wholly extinguished; and in 1819, when one of our local bills was going through Parliament, the clergy contrived to smuggle in a clause, which not only enabled them to collect 6 per cent. upon the whole burgh rental, but it extended the boundary of the burgh so much that, instead of £1,055 lls. 1d., to which they were legally entitled, they succeeded to raise it to £21,300 or thereby for the support of eighteen ministers. This last enactment, which is known as the "smuggled clause," has been the cause of nearly all the turmoil in connexion with this tax so familiar to the present generation. Everything has been tried for the purpose of getting rid of it. Under the guidance of our able and distinguished townsmen, Duncan McLaren, Esq., a committee was formed, and the opinion of distinguished counsel obtained, but without effect. Anxious to promote peace, the council and magistrates some years ago offered by way of compromise, £300 per annum to each of the eighteen clergymen, but they spurned the offer, preferring their larger sum upon the principle of "make money honestly if you can, but at all events be sure and make money." The disruption staggered the Church, and the Edinburgh Presbytery after that event seemed to contain an entirely new cast of character, but now they appear to think themselves firmly seated in their saddles, that "the blood of Douglas may defend itself." Such is the history of the Annuity-Tax; its practical effects will speak for themselves.

In 1838 there were upwards of eighteen hundred rateable householders, who refused to pay minister's stipend, and at present the recusants amount to considerably more than three thousand. This habit of refusing to pay had become very inconvenient; and the clergymen found their annual-tax receipts as inconvertible among bakers, butchers, tailo-chandlers, and washerwomen, as is the scrip of the most worthless bubble ever blown during the late mania. Something, therefore, required to be done. They cannot starve, neither can they work, and to beg they are ashamed. They, seeing little difference between the auctioneer's rostrum and their own, and being perhaps fully as well versed in acts of Parliament as in the Acts of the Apostles, experienced little difficulty in turning from their funds of ranting imitation sermons to rousing imitation silks.

On Thursday fortnight, as your readers are aware, the deets was not very successful; they had a large company, but no bidders. Upon this occasion, however, they provided both an auctioneer and buyers from Glasgow. No man could be found in Edinburgh to do the work; but they found Mr. Barclay, of the firm of Barclay and Skirving (the latter a brother of the political martyr), Glasgow, willing to undertake—I should suppose for the first and last time—Mr. John Balfour, broker, Glasgow, a banger of Mr. Barclay's, or, as some Glasgow gentlemen present supposed, the porter of Messrs. Barclay and Skirving, was employed as the principal purchaser.

On Thursday evening last, the authorities offered to compromise the matter. If Messrs. Darlington and Sword would quietly allow the whole goods to be put up in one lot, the sheriff would see the tax paid, and guarantee Messrs. Darlington and Sword that the goods should never be removed from their premises, but remain there as if no sale had taken place. The offer, however, was at once rejected. On Saturday, the Anti-state-church association paraded the walls of the city, calling attention to the sale on Monday, and about half-past eleven this morning the crowd began to collect at the premises of Mr. Darlington, Frederick-street. Two special constables, more religiously inclined than the company generally, offered themselves as a deputation to wait upon the parish minister, requesting his attendance to open the meeting with prayer, which they did, but I have not been able to hear the result of the interview. Before twelve o'clock the crowd was immense, and the crush inside the premises terrible; and at precise meridian, Mr. Barclay presented himself amid a storm of sounds so hideous that all our ordinary ideas of confusion worse confounded was harmony and peace compared to it.

Mr. Barclay suffered the indignities, and they were neither refined nor few, for a considerable time, with exemplary patience; his temper, however, at last gave way, and he struck out at one of the bawlers; this was the signal for a row, and when he again mounted he had a cut above the eye, from which blood was gently oozing. A second attempt was made to sell, when, after going over the subjoined list in dumb show, he declared that, as nothing had been offered, the articles were knocked down to the pounding creditors, that is, the clergy. Mr. Darlington's goods were the following:—5 Mahogany Sideboards, 4 Mahogany Wardrobes, 8 Couches with Painted Cores, 2 Card Tables, 2 Mahogany Round Tables, 3 Dressing Glasses, and 2 Easy Chairs.

On attempting to go to Mr. Sword's, Mr. Barclay was only protected from personal violence by a strong body of police, and they were not able to prevent his hat being knocked over his eyes, and his coat being torn; however, he got into a cab, and drove off to the Sheriff Clerk's Office.

The crowd made its way to Mr. Sword's, Hanover-street, the other victim, and remained till about one o'clock, about which time there could not be fewer than 15,000 persons present. Quarter-past one the Sheriff made his appearance, with a very strong reinforcement of police, accompanied by Maurice Lothian, Mr. List, and a few commissioners of police; they caused a square to be formed by the police in the centre of the crowd,

but did nothing more. A few consultations were held, and Mr. Arkly was despatched to the Castle for four companies of Infantry, which were quickly on the spot, and who were received by the immense crowd with loud cheers. The military formed into a square inside the space occupied by the police force; things began to look serious, and many of the worthy "clergymen" shut up their shops; at this time Mr. Sword's warehouse was filled with people, and the porters, policemen, &c., were sent up to clear the house; here there was some rough work, and but for the considerate and dignified bearing of our superintendent, Mr. Moxey, there would undoubtedly have been mischief. The place cleared, the sheriff-officers were called up to point out the goods; but the articles not being described in the warrant of sale, the articles pointed were nowhere to be found: Mr. Sword was sent for, and the old lady in pataulons (the sheriff's clerk), in his usual style, said, "Mr. Sword, where are the articles pointed?" "Here they are, Sir," said Mr. Sword. "This is not a new sideboard," replied Mr. Sword. "Have you added the new sideboards, Sir?" "I have sold at least twenty since the pointing," replied Mr. Sword. "The new sideboards were worth ten guineas a piece, Sir, and these are not worth thirty shillings. You have broke your pointing, Sir," replied Mr. Sword. "These are mahogany side-boards, and that is all your warrant specifies." "Very well, Sir. Policemen, take these things down to the street." The order, however, was not very promptly obeyed. The police looked at the articles, then looked at each other, but it was only when the displeasure of the sheriff was threatened that they began to move. The sideboards, old as they were, however, had to be unscrewed, and here was a new difficulty. Two of Mr. Sword's men were on the premises, but they of course had no tools. Mr. S. was applied to, but he had none to give them. A person was sent to get a cabinet maker, but could not get through the military, whose instructions were imperative. Again Mr. S. was applied to by the sheriff's clerk to do it as a personal favour, when Mr. S.'s men found tools and unscrewed the sideboards. The sheriff's clerk sent the lady some money to drink for their labour, which I understand they had the good taste to return. The goods were now all in the street in the centre of the military square, when at twenty minutes past three o'clock a tremendous cheer from the crowd announced the Dragoons from Princely barracks. The auctioneer then commenced his work, and at last buyers made their appearance. The list of goods, prices, and buyers were as follows:—

FOR SALE, ON 3RD JULY, 1848, AT ONE O'CLOCK,

AFTERNOON.

The Property of Mr. SWORD.

A mahogany sideboard, £4 1s.; bought by John Balfour, Glasgow. A mahogany cabinet, £3 1s.; bought by Mr. Crawford, tailor, Princes-street, Edinburgh. A rosewood cabinet, £2; bought by Mr. Balfour, Glasgow. A rosewood cabinet, with marble top and mirror; not found. A mahogany wardrobe, with bookcase on top, £5 5s.; bought by Mr. Balfour. A mahogany wardrobe, £3 5s.; ditto. A mahogany wardrobe, £3 5s.; ditto. A mahogany wardrobe, £3 5s.; ditto. A rosewood table on pillar and block, octagonal shape, £1; bought by the Pointing Creditors. A round rosewood table on pillar and block, £2 5s.; bought by Mr. Balfour. A square mahogany table on pillar and block, £3 5s.; for Mr. Smith, clerk, to Mr. List, of county police. A large mirror in gilt frame; not found. 100 yards of carpeting, various patterns, £2 10s.; bought by Mr. Balfour. A mahogany sideboard, £2; bought by the Pointing Creditors. A mahogany sideboard, £1; ditto. A mahogany sofa in hair-cloth and cushion, £1 10s.; ditto. An eight-day clock in mahogany case, maker's name, "Richard Chapple, Soho, London," £1 10s.; bought by Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Crawford, however, sued his bargain, or could not get credit, we cannot say which. He gave Maurice Lothian as security, but when the clerk spoke to Mr. Lothian, the fiscal said there was a man of that name made clothes for his boys, but he knew nothing about him. So, whether from shame or necessity I know not, but his lot was resolved, and bought by Balfour for £1 5s.—instead of £1 10s. The only other buyer was Mr. Smith, but his superior, Mr. List, who is becoming troublesome, by his seal in the cause of the Sheriff, was very anxious to deny that his clerk had anything to do with it, and get Mr. Balfour to say that he bought the table, although the people saw Mr. Smith bid for it, and it was entered in the book as his purchase. The sale being over, three carts were prepared to take the whole furniture to the Glasgow Railway Station; and while the porters and police were loading the carts, the auctioneer and his Glasgow friend made their escape through the window of Mr. Smith's bakehouse, which, from the large dimensions of the auctioneer, and the small circumference of the window, became no easy matter. About this time the Lord Provost made his appearance, and was received with loud groans and hissing. I think unjustly, for his countenance indicated anything but satisfaction with the proceeding, and he may yet feel called upon to protect the dignity of his office from being rendered a nullity by the overbearing arrogance of a sheriff, whose only qualification for the office is, that he happens to be the Lord-Advocate's nephew. The goods were safely on the carts, and surrounded by a body of policemen, four soldiers, and Dragoons; they were conveyed in solemn procession down Hanover, along Princes-street, to the railway station. The military guarded the entrance to the station all the evening.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The proceedings of the National Assembly since Friday last have been important and interesting, especially as indicating the ascendancy and boldness of the moderate party. On that day the election of a president and secretary for each of the fifteen sections or *bureaux* into which the Chamber is divided took place. The appointment of presidents was warmly contested. The result was, that M. Thiers, Berryer, Dufaure, Vivien, Dupin, Billaut, de Tracy, and Gustave de Beaumont, members of the late constitutional Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, were chosen, while M. Francois Arago, member of the Provisional and Executive Governments, was the only one of those bodies who obtained a similar honour. M. Armand Marrast, after a second ballot, was defeated by M. Vivien.

These committees have been proceeding with the examination of the plan of the constitution. The preamble, defining the declaration of the duties and the rights of man, gave rise to several strong objections. This declaration was in general regarded as vague and incomplete. Some members objected to the phrase taken from the New Testament, and would have preferred the following formula of the Constitution of 1793, "De constantly to others the good which you desire to receive." The debate was particularly warm in the committees on the seven articles which define the guarantees accorded by the constitution.

On the labour question the majority of the representatives were of opinion that the promises made to the people in February ought to be fulfilled, without, however, adopting any Utopias. It was added, that the State should afford assistance to the unemployed in extremely rare cases only, in order to avoid holding out a premium to idleness. In the third committee M. Thiers produced a powerful effect by his speech on the duties and rights of man, and on the right of labour. The discussion was adjourned to Monday.

The Committee of Inquiry on the insurrection of which M. Odilon Barrot is chairman, are prosecuting their inquiries with vigour.

In the Assembly on Monday, General Cavaignac, President of the Council, made an important statement. He announced that the *ateliers nationaux* would be suppressed; but in order to mitigate the distress arising from the temporary want of employment in the transition to a system of free industry, out-door relief will be supplied in limited amount to such honest and deserving labourers as cannot obtain employment. Meanwhile a sum of £200,000 sterling is advanced by way of loan to the contractors for building in Paris, that being the branch of industry which affords the most extensive and various means of employing labour, and by encouraging which good effects will be collateral produced in other enterprises. He stated the highest estimate of the number of insurgents engaged in the insurrection was 50,000. M. Goodchaux, Minister of Finance, stated that the Government had determined to pay all the debts of the monarchy—that the sums due to the Savings Banks, and to the holders of *Bons du Trésor*, would be paid—that railways would not be at present interfered with—that the bill to enable the Government to take possession of insurance offices would be withdrawn—and that, in order to meet the expenses of the year, they had determined on establishing duties on legacies and donations, which bring in, it was calculated, thirty millions. The financial statement of the Minister occasioned great satisfaction; and, coupled with the returning confidence of the public, caused a decided improvement in the funds.

M. Emile de Girardin, editor of *La Presse*, is still in close custody, and is not allowed to see his friends, so that the mystery of his arrest is as yet unsolved.

It was stated on Saturday, that M. de Lamartine was not only suspected, but arrested. This report was untrue. Many arrests have, however, been made by order of the Committee of Inquiry into the Insurrection.—The number of killed and wounded during the insurrection has been greatly exaggerated, as well as the number of troops engaged. The former are estimated at less than 10,000; the latter at 25,000.—The funerals of the victims of the insurrection are to take place to-morrow.—It is stated that 150,000 stand of arms have been taken in Paris.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Paris remained perfectly tranquil yesterday. The measure proposed by General Cavaignac and by the Minister of Finance in the Assembly on Monday were received with general satisfaction. It was understood that the army of the Alps would be dissolved, and a large portion of the troops comprising it encamped near Paris. An entirely pacific system, at home and abroad, was said to be resolved on by General Cavaignac.

We believe we are correct in stating that M. Guizot has declined the offer of the Chair of Modern Languages made to him by the Curators of the Taylor Institution in Oxford. M. Guizot declined the offer from personal motives, with every sense of the compliment, which we still think was paid to him by the Curators at the expense of the trust confided to them by the University.—Times.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

The business of the House of Lords, which sat only for a short time yesterday, was almost entirely of a routine nature.

In the House of Commons, which met specially at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill in committee, on that question being put, Sir L. O'Brien moved, by way of amendment, that it be an instruction to the committee to extend the operations of the bill to England and Scotland. The Sotirron-Grenier having explained the provisions of the bill, and detailed the alterations which had been made in it since it was first introduced, stated its object was to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates, and to give the purchaser a good title.

The bill was opposed by Mr. NAPIER, and supported by Mr. MONSELL and Mr. OSBOURNE. After a desultory conversation, Sir G. GREY suggesting the withdrawal of the amendment, or the propriety of dividing at once, Mr. HENLEY moved the adjournment of the debate, when the gallery was cleared, but no division took place, and the adjournment was agreed to, so that the object for which the House met, that of proceeding with the bill in committee, was not attained. Mr. BANKS, in an explanatory speech, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Railway Commission Act. The motion was opposed by Mr. LABOUCHERE, and supported by Mr. W. GLADSTONE, Lord JOHN RUSSELL suggesting, while he agreed that the board, as at present constituted, was more numerous and expensive perhaps than it ought to be; that he thought it desirable first to wait and see what were likely to be the ultimate duties thrown upon the department; and, secondly, to see the evidence taken by the committee on the miscellaneous estimates. On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 11; the numbers, 62 to 73.

Mr. URQUHART was proceeding to submit a motion on the subject of interference in foreign affairs, when the House was counted out.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

We have this week a large supply of Oats, and middling of Wheat and other grain. The weather being fine since yesterday causes our Wheat trade to be very limited, but without alteration in prices. For Spring Corn the demand is slack.

The arrivals this week are—Wheat, English 2,150; foreign 1,500 qrs.; Barley, English 710; foreign 6,100 qrs.; Oats, English 1,700, foreign 16,000 qrs.; Rye, English 1,200 qrs.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. R. Sherry." The case is one in which we cannot decently interfere. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands.

"A Dissenter." Worldly men are to be expected to act from worldly motives.

"J. W." Somewhat too long for our columns in these exciting times.

"A Subscriber." The Home Office, we should suppose.

"T. Pickards." The names may be respectable enough, but we know nothing of them.

"Rusticus." Not quite point enough.

"Aspasia Pellatt." Subscriptions on behalf of Mr. Shore forwarded to the *Western Times* Office, Exeter, will reach their destination.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE insurrection at Paris has been put down—not, however, until after a frightful waste of human life. Our readers will look to our columns of foreign intelligence for the details; the result may be summed up in a few words—law and order have re-established their supremacy. The combat having ceased, General Cavaignac and the National Assembly took decisive steps to prevent any further outbreak. Three suspected legions of the National Guards were disarmed and dissolved. Numerous civil arrests were made. An immense quantity of arms were seized—and preparations were forthwith commenced for bringing the prisoners to trial. General Cavaignac surrendered on Tuesday evening the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested, and was immediately nominated President of the Council, with authority to choose his own Ministers. This he accordingly did, with all convenient despatch—but, on the whole, his nominations have not increased his influence with the Assembly, nor added to his popularity. M. Marie, one of the members of the late Provisional Government, has been elected President of the National Assembly for the ensuing month. All comment upon this unparalleled insurrectionary movement we have reserved for separate articles.

The progress of events on the continent is more than ever enveloped in mystery and uncertainty. Accounts from the seat of war in northern Europe are a perfect jumble of contradictions, and the chances that we shall next hear of renewed bloodshed, or a peaceful settlement of the quarrel between Denmark and Germany, are about evenly balanced. Still more impenetrable is the darkness that enshrouds the movements and designs of Russia. The reports of an imposing army of barbarians being collected on the frontier of the empire, ready to precipitate itself upon the plains of Germany, are asserted, contradicted, and re-affirmed with most provoking assiduity. The preponderance of evidence is in favour of the strictly defensive attitude announced, and up to the present time maintained, by the great Leviathan of the North. Not more decisive of results is the march of events in the Italian peninsula. The iron crown still eludes the grasp of Charles Albert, and there is reason to believe that in his anxiety to secure it, the interests of his clients will suffer. In other words, "a transaction" is feared, which will leave the Venetian territory in the possession of Austria. The veteran Radetsky has proved more than a match for the inexperienced King, and his incapable generals. While the one is devising plans to make some impression upon the well-defended fortress of Verona, the other is receiving fresh reinforcements, and scouring the Venetian territory to the walls of the capital itself. Unless France accede to the urgent applications of Venice for assistance, appearances are in favour of a partition of the disputed territory between the principals on either side.

The House of Commons has been engaged, for the most part, in successive debates on the Ministerial scheme of relief for the embarrassed plantation of the West Indies. By the aid of Sir R. Peel, the Whig Government secured a narrow majority of fifteen, and will probably be able to carry out their peddling policy. The opposition they have encountered, however, will do much to damage them. The able speech of Mr. Bright, on proposing his resolution, that it is not expedient to meddle with the settlement of the sugar-duties effected in 1846, must have told powerfully against

the vacillations of the Whigs—if not upon the House, at any rate upon the country. But there needed little effort to bring the party into disrepute. They are now pretty generally understood; and as they have made themselves intelligible, they have drawn down upon themselves contempt. The most notable feature, however, of the debate on Mr. Bright's motion was, the announcement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the financial prospects of the country. It seems that, in the face of a declared impossibility, a reduction in the estimated expenditure for the year has been determined upon to the amount of £685,000; and in consequence of the reviving state of the revenue, the probable excess of expenditure over income will be reduced by upwards of a million and a half, leaving a deficiency of less than half a million. That such would have been the case had a five per cent. income-tax been carried, no man who knows Whig financial habits would have ventured to anticipate.

Other Parliamentary intelligence is of comparatively minor importance.

Irish intelligence is, as usual, conflicting and chequered, but, on the whole, the hopeful predominates. The Confederates and their organs preach sedition, but have, with true Irish impudence, mixed with no little sagacity, postponed their rebellion until after the harvest. They know, as well as their neighbours, that an abundant harvest will effectually allay, if not extinguish, the discontent of the great bulk of the people. There is, happily, the promise of a healthy and most bountiful potatoe crop, as well as full employment for the poor. Hence the valiant patriots of the pike can safely make present traffic of their idle threat, well knowing that they will never be called upon to give it effect. Everything in the sister country conspires to invite thorough legislation from the Imperial Parliament. The utter want of union between the repeal factions—the general contempt felt for the humbug of the Confederates—and the improving social position of the peasantry, point out the present as the most auspicious moment for doing "justice to Ireland." But instead of seizing upon this favourable juncture to dry up sedition at its fountain-head, both Government and Parliament maintain their attitude of criminal inactivity. The grievances of the pampered sugarocracy consume days and almost weeks of legislative consideration. But Ireland, saddled with its Coercion Bills, is left to brood over its festering and undressed wrongs. Even the stunted measures introduced to remedy some of its most intolerable social evils are put out of sight, as though unnecessary, and Ireland is promised a visit from the Queen, and, as soon as possible, a State provision for her Catholic clergy! Surely, never in any age was legislation reduced to so contemptible a farce—a farce which must, if it be played out, terminate in tragedy.

THE TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

To speak of the events of which Paris has been the stage during the past fortnight without a pervading sensation of terror would be to indicate a strange insensibility to human suffering. Placed as we are so near them, both in time and place, we feel as though comment upon the dismal tragedy must needs have in it a ring of hollowness, just as do solemn commonplaces of moral sentiment, when formally and professionally made in the chamber of death. The story is so full of horrors, the waste of human life has been upon so large a scale, the mortal grapple between order and anarchy has been so convulsive, so protracted, that one wishes to be able to speak of it in those under tones, and short, thick, faltering accents, with which men usually bear witness to the ravages of death. Our feelings resemble those of a man immediately upon the passing away of a destructive hurricane—the roar of battling elements upon his ears, the impression of vivid lightnings upon his nerves of sight, the sense of insecurity not yet succeeded by full consciousness that the danger is past, and the spirits scarcely able, for trembling, to recognise the appearance of blue in the skies, the glancing forth of the sun, or the purification of the atmosphere. A tempest such as society has seldom witnessed has swept over Paris, leaving in almost every family the emblems of grief and death. We are summoned to a survey of the frightful scene, and there would appear a kind of heartlessness in turning from what is dark and distressing to those signs of hope and gladness which follow close upon the carnage and ruin inflicted by a four days' fight.

The mind which would trace this tragical affair from its commencement, must go back to the revolution of February last. The policy of Louis Philippe, unscrupulously carried out by M. Guizot, had undermined the very foundations of social morality, and stored up beneath them an immense mass of inflammable and explosive materials. Accident, rather than design, struck out the spark which ignited them. The result was such as might have been anticipated. The throne was overturned. The due relation of class to class was deranged. The first principles of order were wrenching from their natural place. Passion found

itself free from its customary restraints. Misery and discontent picked up the arms of power, and determined upon avenging their manifold wrongs. Crime saw the approach of its carnival. For a season, indeed, forbearance on the one side, and comparative quiescence on the other, staved off the inevitable conflict. But appearances every week were more unfavourable. Men felt that they were treading upon hollow ground. It needed but the application of a few inventive and ambitious minds, to organize and combine the several elements of mischief, disengaged by the first revolution, into one vast array against the friends of law and order. Such minds were not wanting. Their flagitious enterprise was ably planned and desperately attempted. The vilest and most malignant passions of human nature were their instruments. Pillage, violation, massacre, were to constitute the reward of their adherents. There was but one method of meeting such an insurrection—and it was necessarily a dreadful one. The issue is known to all. Anarchy has been quelled—and Paris once again breathes freely.

Let it not be imagined that the recent outbreak in Paris, which has resulted in so fearful a loss of human life, was mainly occasioned by political causes, or that it is to be attributed to Republican institutions. Doubtless, it is the natural sequel of the revolution of February—not, however, because it accomplished its purpose by physical force. It is to be noted, that they who took up arms against their country in this instance, contended, not for rights, but for a monopoly of power—not to deliver themselves from injustice, but to place themselves above the reach of law. The National Assembly, chosen by universal suffrage, was all but unanimous for the maintenance of order; and the rebels with whom they had to contend sought to establish the supremacy of brute force over that of complete representation. The misery, the crime, the destitution, the immorality which constituted the staple of the late insurrection, were gendered under monarchy, and were bequeathed by it to the infant Republic. The free institutions of France are no further answerable for the calamities recently produced than as having, in self-defence, somewhat delayed them by delusive expectations. The Republic tried to buy off the monster, but, as is usual in such cases, only fed him into more gigantic proportions. It soon became a question whether France should be preyed upon by idleness and crime, and permit her life's blood to be sucked away by a vampire, or whether she should exert her full power to vanquish it. The National Assembly decided upon immediate action, and, in our judgment, decided rightly. But, let it not be forgotten, that the foe with which it had to contend was not one which itself had evolved. Social, not political causes, brought about the unexampled crisis. It was a servile war, not a war of factions. That it was directed by men anxious to realize certain political designs, is unquestionable. But it is equally unquestionable, we think, that monarchy, rather than republicanism, must take the larger share of the blame.

So large an amount of public and private embarrassment must be the consequence of past uncertainty, and of the recent collision—such financial and commercial distress, and so general a want of employment, that we hardly dare look upon the future. Doubtless France has yet much suffering through which to pass. It is only natural, moreover, that violent convulsions should be followed by a re-actionary development. It is greatly to be feared that the Assembly, anxious to take the shortest cut to social quiet, will be comparatively heedless as to the solution of the political problem given it to work out. Much now depends on the personal character and patriotism of the chief into whose hands the destinies of France have passed. He may be a Napoleon to destroy, or a Washington to save. We hear cheering things of General Cavaignac. With the decision he displayed throughout the insurrection, he has exhibited since its suppression both wisdom and moderation. In our mind hope predominates over fear. We have a strong expectation that the Republic has seen its most perilous days, and that it yet has before it a career of quiet and prosperity. But we confess that the wish may, in this instance, be the father of the thought. None can foretel with accuracy what new combinations of events or of parties may arise, and where national character is almost entirely unfeigned with the sublime verities of the Christian faith, no great confidence can be placed in the satisfactory working of mere political institutions.

On the whole, the history of Paris during the last five months, may serve to impress us with a sense of the perils which evermore environ, and the penalties which follow, political changes even of the most desirable character, when accomplished by the agency of physical force. The sword once drawn, none can foresee when and where it will be sheathed. The victory which passion achieves, passion will strive to profit by. It is easy to raise a demon—it is difficult to command him when raised. When desire of liberty calls in physical



force to aid its efforts, it calls in both a master and a tyrant. Lasting good is not to be effected by temporary demoralization. Had Paris patiently waited, Paris might have freed herself from the chains of corruption without needing to resort to violence. The impatience which precipitated despotism entailed the necessity of an after encounter with license. The way to avoid both evils, is by granting timely reforms. Governments may regulate, but cannot stay political progress. They may make its flow smooth and equable, or they may dam up its current until it bursts the barrier. Let our own statesmen, if they can, con the moral of recent French history. The temper and the circumstances of the two countries may greatly vary—but in this, as in that, every wilful mistake bears in it the seeds of its own punishment, and the follies and crimes of to-day will here, as well as there, ripen into the penalties and regrets of to-morrow. For verily there is a God that judgeth the earth.

THE RED REPUBLIC.

AFTER a fitful dream of half a century, the French appear to be awaking in the midst of their first convulsion. Again are re-produced the scenes of '92; and the awful drama is again enacted, though by different actors. Just as, in ordinary life, an incident or conversation sometimes startles us as seeming but a repetition of long-past experience, so that we almost know with certainty what next will follow; so the events of Paris strike us like the repetitions of a former period, and every new transaction appears easy to anticipate. More like a resurrection than a birth—a sequel than a novelty—the existing revolution comes with all the features of the first. Each fresh account is but a leaf torn out of history, in which we see once more the same galvanic life—the same unnatural development—the same wild theories of social bliss, and frantic courage in pursuing them—the same phantasmagorical succession of meteor characters, now brilliant with unbounded popularity, now lost in the darkness of complete oblivion. An interval of fifty years—two generations gathered to the tomb—a long-protracted peace—have not extinguished that dread spirit which the mighty Soldier's sword for a time repressed, and his wars for a time exhausted. Though the fierce agents of the former earthquake have long mingled with the sands of Egypt, or been buried beneath Russian snows, their animating faith survives in their descendants, and the fire of their fanaticism burns in the veins of their children's children. The madness is hereditary. The ancient struggle recommences just at the point at which Robespierre suspended it; and, whatever was the hidden cause of that original convulsion, in no less deep a source must we expect to find the motive principle of this its terrible continuation.

For we cannot sympathize with the shallow judgment which a timid selfishness or party rancour passes so hastily on each successive phase of this gigantic apparition. We cannot participate in the half-exulting compassion which perceives in the distress of France and our comparative exemption, an argument against republics, and a plea for aristocracies. We cannot join the scorn which greets the changeable watchwords of the populace as proofs of fickleness and folly. The scene is too magnificent for sneers—the woe too vast for self-complacent pity. The lesson, too, is not so superficial. It teaches more than the merits of mere forms of Government. The varied movements of the multitude proceed from something else than fickleness. The wide-spread and determined insurrection needs a deeper explanation than an easy charge of anarchy. Large masses do not utter cries without some meaning, definite or vague; nor do a hundred thousand workmen fight for mere confusion; there is always an idea at the heart of a popular movement, though it may not always be expressed by the popular cry—an idea, too, commended to the people's conscience by, at least the *semblance*—rude perhaps, and perhaps distorted—of the right and good.

What, then, is the secret thought which lurks beneath the changing watchwords of "Lamartine," "Louis Blanc," "Napoleon," "Henry V.?"—which urges to the barricades, and stimulates to slaughter? What is the grand and ultimate object of the revolution? Will it not be found in the fact that the change is rather social than political? Is it not the cry of misery panting after happiness?—misery from its lowest deep aspiring to infinity of bliss?—the vast upheaving of oppressed humanity struggling towards light? Association—communism—the red flag—the republic, social and democratic—are but the several expressions of common aspiration—the different signs of that prodigious hope which the traditional doctrines of the Mountain, the teachings of social prophets, and more than all, the eloquent suggestions of unequalled suffering, have nourished to a fierce, frantic, fanatic faith. Although allayed with base desires in the breasts of some, and vague and inarticulate in the minds of nearly all, yet still the vision of a social millennium is the animating impulse of the masses of the barricades.

Extremity of wretchedness wakes the slumbering instincts of man's nature; the greatness of his origin and destiny appears in the sublimity of his desires; and he yearns towards a perfect happiness as if prompted by a dim remembrance of the quitted Eden or a foresight of the eternal Paradise. Strange meeting of extremes—unfathomable depth of misery—illimitable height of hope! Yet such is the combination which has made the recent revolution; such are the visions of regenerate society and universal bliss which indistinctly flit before the minds of its creators and unconsciously impel their deeds. "The whole creation groaneth under bondage," and "all creatures sigh to be renewed."

Surely such boundless wishes even if impossible are natural, and if not harmless are sublime. Happy it were if but the method of obtaining them were no more guilty. Here, alas, the revolution loses all its lustre. Sad contradiction between ends and means—blood stains the path that is to lead to bliss—"Fraternity" is the cry that calls to fratricide. Fanatical disciples of a second Koran, they adopt the sanguinary motto of the first—"In the shade of the sabres Paradise is prefigured"—and burst from their desert homes to conquer Canaan—wading through a red Jordan to possess their Land of Promise "flowing with milk and honey." Whilst bathing their mental vision in the harmonious colours of their earthly paradise, they dye with hostile crimson the very soil on which it is to bloom. While panting for the empire of love, they organize a reign of terror. With their eyes fixed wistfully on heaven, their footsteps tread in hell!

But who can withhold his sympathy with their aims, even while he shudders at their practices? Would but their actions breathed the spirit of their hopes! We are no believers in finality of social progress more than of political advancement. The course of centuries yet to be fulfilled will, doubtless, witness many a grand accession to the freedom and happiness of myriads of our race. But other agencies than force must work the blissful change. In the civilization of Christianity we see the renewing power which must make the wilderness of humanity rejoice. The heavenly teachings of the Gospel shadow forth the outlines of a perfect model of society to which our institutions shall be gradually conformed by means accordant with its spirit. But not by the murderous implements of civil strife can millennial joy be won. The peace enforced by war is but the quietude of desolation; the brotherhood compelled by victory is but fraternal slavery. Surely the progress of this present revolution, no less than the melancholy story of the first, supplies us with an eloquent example of the impotence of material force to accomplish spiritual changes. The sword is no regenerator. Blood strengthens only the opinions of the *slain*; it falls to earth like the seed of flowers, giving life and bloom to fresh and multiplied resemblances of that which shed it forth. When will men learn the essential harmony of Truth, and the weapons of her warfare? The sword may pierce the heart—it cannot penetrate the mind; the knife may sever the head—it cannot lop one prejudice. But mighty is the immaterial, unwounding stroke of Truth, which pierces but to heal, and conquers but to glorify. Not altogether futile were men's visions of Utopia, if but their arms to conquer it were tempered heavenly. Utopia *shall* be won: but not by blood, nor by the sword, nor force of physical assault. Utopia *shall* be won: but by the aid of weapons pure, ethereal.

"Light, holy light, offspring of heaven, firstborn,
Or of the eternal, co-eternal beam;
Bright effluence of bright essence increase;"

Light shall, in overcoming march, lead on mankind towards a true millennium far transcending all the glorious visions of these poor enthusiasts; when peace indeed shall reign triumphantly; when earth through all its myriad forms of life shall sing a song of *pure* fraternity; when even beasts instinctively opposed shall dwell in amity—the wolf and lamb together, and the leopard with the kid; when swords and spears shall be the arms of industry, and nations shall learn war no more.

PURITY ON COMPULSION.

THE Act of Parliament under which election petitions are now tried works far too stringently, we apprehend, to remain long on the statute-book—or if suffered to keep its place, will most probably be evaded in future by compromises effected before the inquiries of committees are commenced. The parties who have been caught on the present occasion, appear to be fairly startled into temporary repentance and amendment. Amongst them, it will be remembered, was the borough of Horsham, a writ for a new election at which was recently filched from the House of Commons. A correspondent informs us that, during the election just now concluded, Horsham behaved itself with most exemplary purity. There were two candidates—Mr. Fitzgerald, a Tory, and Lord Howard, a Whig. The former won the contest by a majority

of sixty-seven. A petition against his return, however, is spoken of, not for corrupt proceedings in the last election, but for bribery at the former one, when he was unsuccessful. Lord Howard addressed the electors in the following circular:—

"TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF HORSHAM.

"Gentlemen.—It was my intention, as I already have ventured publicly to announce, to pay my respects to you individually in order to solicit your support at the ensuing election of a representative for your borough in Parliament;—but your *RIGHT* to have one has been brought into such danger by recent circumstances, that I think it is the best, and, indeed, the only safe course with a view to the preservation of your franchise, to abstain from any personal canvass—to have no committee—and but one agent, who has had the strictest injunction to open no public-house, to give no entertainment of any sort, and to do no act whatever but such as may be lawful and necessary in order to open and continue a poll;—and thus to afford to every elector who may please to think me worthy the high distinction I seek, an opportunity of recording his vote in my favour, and thus vindicating in my person, and placing me in a *situation to vindicate*, the great principle of PURITY OF ELECTION.

"My motive for not waiting upon you, will, I trust, be duly appreciated, and therefore will not be attributed to any want on my part of due courtesy and respect.

"I remain, your faithful servant,

"EDWARD G. FITZALAN HOWARD."

"Norfolk-House, June 26, 1848."

Now, let it not be supposed that we are insensitive to the advantages of purity of election, even on a small scale, and in an isolated case. But we have no faith in the permanently-reforming efficacy of fear. Dread of punishment may deter from crime once or twice—but it is sure to be undermined at last by craft and cupidity. The Horsham election affords no guarantee for the future success of the Controverted Elections Act. The only sure method of extirpating bribery, is that which will render it either impossible or useless. Large constituencies, either with or without the ballot, cannot readily be purchased or intimidated. No candidate dreams of thus controlling Finsbury or Manchester—and were the suffrage as extensive as justice requires, bribery, as an electioneering influence, would become extinct.

It is, assuredly, a matter of no small importance, to coerce our existing constituencies into external purity of election. But wise men will bear in mind, that "all is not gold that glitters." There is a species of bribery which no severity of law can reach—bribery which, in place of being concentrated into a single act, is diffused over the conduct of years. Against this, small boroughs like Horsham never can, and never will, be proof. But even if they both could and would, our objection to them remains untouched. Why should the judgment of a small minority, however honest, outweigh, in practical results, the judgment of large majorities, on matters equally affecting the interests of all? Why should Horsham have a voice in Parliament, and Kensington remain dumb? In short, Why should that be trusted to two men which is common matter of concern to fifty? These are questions which we have never seen answered.

All things, however, are working for good. Even notorious electoral profligacy is exciting a reaction in favour of purity—at least, for the present. No canvass—no committee—no open public-houses—no entertainment of any sort—surely, Horsham itself must have learned something from all this—and other boroughs may catch the contagion. As a symptom of returning sanity we hail it, isolated though it be—and should rejoice to see it re-appearing so often as to render the public mind familiar with its simplicity, beauty, and power.

GERMAN NATIONALITY.

IN spite of the sinister predictions of our Conservative press, the dream of German nationality seems in a fair way of being realized. The progress of political opinion in the several states of the Confederation, since the outburst of the French revolution, forms an interesting chapter in the history of this eventful era, and augurs favourably for the intelligence and moderation of the German character. Previous to that startling event, the German princes, great and small, had managed, for the most part, to maintain a successful resistance to the demands of their several subjects for self-government. The liberty of speech and writing was suppressed. The wishes of the sovereign were the laws of the subject. In Austria the despotism of Metternich was apparently complete and irresistible. The King of Prussia had mocked his subjects with the semblance of a constitution, which he systematically violated in spirit. And in the minor states of the empire the aspirations of the Liberal leaders were held in check by the dread of the interference of the Diet—the creature of the German princes, and the subservient tool of the Austrian Prime Minister. The cause of popular freedom seemed almost crushed beneath the weight of this formidable league of despotic sovereigns. Such was the state of things when the revolution broke out in France, to reveal to the world the utter insecurity of arbitrary power, established upon the ruins of popular rights. It was the deathblow to German despotism. One after

another the princes of the Confederation submitted to the peaceful, but resolute, demands of their subjects; and the democratic revolution obtained its crowning triumph in the downfall of Metternich and the defeat of Frederick William in his own capital.

The next step of the German people was to secure the victory they had gained. In 1830 the various concessions wrung from the Princes had been basely withheld by the chicanery of the omnipotent Diet. Warned by this example, they resolved to supersede this central authority by a body representing the popular will. Hence the demand for a national Parliament, and the sudden and enthusiastic movement for uniting all Germany into one state. Happily the popular leaders were men of established reputation and talent, who commanded the respect and esteem of all parties. Conscious of the danger of delay, they forthwith summoned a National Constituent Assembly to organize a Central Legislation for Germany. The Princes deemed it unsafe to resist the new movement, and hastened through the Diet to nominate a committee of seventeen liberals to assist in the maturing of a plan for the election of a National Parliament. The insincerity of their intentions was, however, speedily manifested in their intrigues, happily frustrated, to subvert the new scheme for consolidating the liberties of Germany.

The Constituent Assembly was elected by the universal suffrage of the empire, and was found to comprise within its rank most of the leading men of character, intelligence, and learning in Germany. These elements of strength and popularity were absolutely necessary to enable it to triumph over the difficulties of its position. For although the imbecility of all the separate governments of the empire was in its favour, yet the enthusiasm in favour of nationality had considerably abated. Added to this were the difficulties created by the jealousies of the several states, the rival claims of Austria and Prussia to the headship of the new executive power, and the show of independence made by each of those states in summoning constituent assemblies concurrently with the convocation of the National Assembly.

Nothing daunted by these discouragements the Assembly proceeded to the work before it, and has, during the few weeks of its session, been gaining ground in public estimation. Its decisions have been marked by moderation, and a manifest sincerity and resolution of purpose. The intellect and virtue of Germany seem gathered together in Frankfort, to provide guarantees for the future freedom of the common fatherland. The resolution of the Assembly is apparent in its decision to recognise no new local constitution, except provisionally, until the general Germanic constitution shall be finally adopted; its moderation and sagacity in the plan which it has sanctioned to provide during the interim for a Provisional Executive. During the past week its deliberations have been especially important. By an overwhelming majority the Assembly have decided upon the appointment of a Regent until the constitution is settled, with a Ministry responsible to itself. This scheme of a Provisional Government—and there can be little doubt that it will form the basis of the new constitution—is a practical embodiment of the theory of the British constitution. Germany has taken our political institutions and improved upon them. The wisest statesmen of Germany have given their deliberative assent to those principles of Government for which Reformers in England are branded as levellers and anarchists. No wonder that the *Times*, in its petulance at the success of the German Reformers, lifts up its warning voice against innovators and constitution-mongers. This mutual interchange of political reforms will, we predict, prove as troublesome to aristocratic as it has done to autocratic exclusiveness.

Unlike our rulers, the sovereigns of Germany have shown themselves wise in their generation. Instead of resisting they have fallen in with the current of popular opinion. The Assembly have chosen the Archduke John of Austria to fill the important office of Regent of the Empire, and the Princes of Germany, through the Diet, have hastened to express their approval of the appointment, and to offer their congratulations to his Highness upon the event. Thus the supremacy of the National Assembly has been securely laid; and although difficulties numerous and intricate may impede the final settlement of the future constitution, sufficient has been accomplished to warrant the belief that they will be overcome, and that Germany will in future years take its place in the van of European freedom, and become, as it promises to be, not simply the bulwark against Russian despotism, but the umpire in international disputes.

A well-known American, Mr. H. Clapp, jun., in the *Advocate*, a publication of the Scottish Temperance League, censures the State's attempting to enforce temperance by prohibiting the sale of strong drink, which men buy in open defiance of the law, while thus is generated a reckless, lawless sentiment in the community, opposed to all progress, and ready for any violence.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE GARBLING OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Setting aside as entirely answered the personal charge in the matter of the Jamaica despatch,—regarding Mr. Hawes as having vindicated his honesty at the expense of his perspicacity,—we cannot but accept the Ministerial explanations as testimony corroborating the much more sweeping and substantial charge, that certain departments of the public Administration habitually resort to the suppression of evidence. Not only does Mr. Hawes "begin his defence by pleading guilty"—rebut the charge of fraud by alleging "an enormous blunder"—but Lord George Bentinck, by an accumulation of evidence, establishes "systematic suppression" in the Colonial Office; and the defence of Ministers throws some light on the habitual motives of that suppression.

Among the cases made out by Lord George Bentinck, some are very remarkable. On the 8th of February, Earl Grey read to the House of Lords a passage from the letter of thirteen planters in Jamaica, who had mostly purchased or leased their property since Emancipation, which he advanced as proving that the colony was making great progress towards prosperity, and that Jamaica was an excellent field for investment: Lord Grey omitted to read the sequel to the same letter, declaring that the writers, so far from being successful, were unable to continue cultivation for another year. Moved by the extraordinary statement of Earl Grey, Mr. Goulburn inquired, in the House of Commons, whether despatches had been received giving any general account of the colony; and Mr. Labouchere answered, none. Yet towards the end of the previous October, Lord Grey had received despatches from Sir Charles Grey, describing the colony as being in the most deplorable state, and imputing that state to the unremunerative price of sugar.

In November, Mr. Hume moved for despatches from Trinidad; and in the same month, Lord George Bentinck gave notice of his motion for a Committee: in October, despatches had been received from Lord Harris, conveying the most pitiable account of Trinidad, through the unremunerating price of sugar and the want of laws to regulate labour or check vagrancy: the House sat four weeks longer; but those despatches were not presented till after the recess, at the close of the debate on Lord George's motion.

A despatch was received from Governor Light of British Guiana, enclosing the report of a Stipendiary Magistrate: the report chimed in with the notions of Lord Grey, who ascribed the distress of the planters to want of residence, to negligence, &c.; the Governor's despatch presented an opposite view: the report was forwarded to the committee then sitting; the despatch was kept back.

Other examples of such withholding were brought forward by Lord George Bentinck; who also showed that lateness of dates could not be the cause, because the Committee had later dates from the Foreign Office. But the defence of Ministers supplies two very sufficient reasons for the withholding of papers. In the first place, Lord Grey and Mr. Hawes take very peculiar views as to the relative "importance" of documents. Mr. Hawes did not attach much importance to a despatch from Sir Charles Grey, which anticipated a suggestion made in the Committee, and lost there by a narrow vote: he attached no "importance" to the suppressed despatch from Governor Light, though the Stipendiary's report was sufficiently important to be picked out and sent to the Committee: in short, Mr. Hawes seems to have thought that things which differed from his own conclusions could not be of any "importance." The other reason for the withholding of papers is some kind of insubordination among the clerks of the Colonial Office: four persons, three at least in station of command, endorsed the now famous despatch by Sir Charles Grey with orders that it should be sent before the Committee—Principal Secretary Earl Grey, Mr. Under-Secretary Hawes, Mr. Assistant-Under-Secretary Elliott, and Mr. Cox. But, it is to be gathered from the facts, the clerks in the Colonial Office do not deem it imperative on them to execute the orders of their superiors: they keep or transmit papers according to their own ideas of expediency; and that idea is modified, no doubt, by the spirit of selection which becomes manifest in the avowed notion as to relative "importance."

Such cases are not limited to the Colonial Office; they are frequent in the transactions of all the departments relating to external affairs—the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office, and the India Board. It will be recollect that in the correspondence of Sir Alexander Burnes, such omissions were made as not only to conceal the warnings which had been given, but even to reverse the sense of the text. To this day, the case of the Rajah of Sattara has never been completely disclosed by Government. The most absurd and glaring omissions keep the public in the dark respecting one of the most recent transactions in Spain—the affair of Sir Henry Bulwer; and from time to time the Continental papers supply a hiatus in that correspondence. Garbling is an established practice in our department regulating external affairs. Similar suspicion attaches to official statistics.

The recent squabbles have thrown so much light on the practices of official secrecy and garbling, that there ought now to be some prospect of an amendment. Every supposed advantage derivable from secrecy is confuted by experience. It is pretended that the secrecy of correspondence *pendente lite* avoids irritation: a presumption abundantly contradicted by

the experience of every great case, from the right-of-search controversy to the last Spanish affair or this West Indian juggle. Spain did but declares war against us; and the suppression of Sir Charles Grey's expository despatch caused the greatest irritation among the Jamaica colonists, who naturally thought that their vital interests had been neglected when they heard that the Governor had made no report. The secrecy is presumed to avoid discredit,—how truly, let Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Hawes, Lord Palmerston and Earl Grey, bear witness. It is presumed to facilitate settlement of disputes,—as witness the Spanish marriage squabble with France, or any other international dispute.

In fact, absolute secrecy is not attainable in these days of publicity; and while the imperfect rumours that get abroad awaken suspicion, the manifestly garbled disclosures of Government tend to destroy all confidence in its *bona fides*. A great and "practical" country like England cannot rest her hopes of high success on paltry pretences or petty shufflings of despatches, but must rely on the substantial merits of any question—on her power to obtain justice, and her resolve to exact neither less nor more, so that she may maintain her own dignity. One effect of this secrecy is very peculiar: it keeps a complete knowledge of each branch of external affairs within the hold of the bureau and its permanent underlings; the party politicians, who have a transient occupancy of office, only having access to the documents during their own occupancy so that they never have a complete knowledge of any public affairs that are transacted while they are out of office—in fact, no thorough and continuous knowledge of public affairs, with all the ins and outs, in any branch. That is reserved for the subordinate clerks; who are not statesmen—men not fitted either by capacity or position to frame and execute large schemes of national policy. Thus the conduct of public affairs, in some of the most important relations of the country, is transferred from the statesmen to clerks.

SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT MUST BE GRADUAL.—Mr. Banfield, in his very able work on "The Organisation of Industry," has made the following estimate as to the division of the population of England at the present time:—

Nobility and gentry	1,181,000
Tradesmen, farmers, &c.	4,341,000
Labourers, paupers, &c.	9,567,000

Now by this it would appear that a large proportion have been elevated out of the serf class of the feudal period, not by any direct revolution, but by the indirect processes of society engendered by the progress of commerce and the diffusion of intelligence. Now this progression is to be carried still further, and as a great proportion of the middle class have attained to the possession of the comforts, luxuries, and elegancies of life formerly supposed only to belong of right to the hereditary aristocracy, so may the labouring class steadily progress to the possession of all the comforts and many of the refinings of society that industry and invention are daily discovering the means of multiplying and producing almost *ad infinitum*. It is quite obvious that no revolutionary rapine could have given to this middle class, as a class, the amount of comforts they possess. The mind requires a certain training to retain and appreciate property as much as it does to attain it. We do not see that brigands, though long unmolested, ever attain to the position of a civilized society: not only because the moral principle is wanted, but also because the prudent habits are not acquired, as they are by the slow acquisition of property. It is not necessary here to notice the claims of the Communist philosophers to the formation of societies where individual property does not exist, because, according to their own statements, the individuals of such special societies would require even a more special education than that which we demand before one class can be transferred to the condition of another. Believing firmly in the progressive capacities of man, and hopefully relying on the amelioration of his condition, we trust entirely to its being gradually produced. To paraphrase Sir James Macintosh's aphorism on governments, it must be said of social reforms, that they grow, and are not made.—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

SPECULATING FOR THE FALL.—The Whig Ministers cultivate the art of sinking in the public estimation with a devotion that occasions just annoyance to their friends. It is mistaken philosophy to say that affection must be based on esteem—old association, family connexions, nay, the very pity that springs from contempt, all beget a feeling akin to kindness. The philosopher who stuck to his friend precisely because nobody else could endure him, would have made an invaluable Member, just now, on the right hand of Mr. Speaker. Many of us bestow more trouble and anxiety in the endeavour to keep some reprobate on his legs, than we accord to the most estimable of our benefactors; partly out of the old lurking kindness; partly, a sense that if we let go, the wretch is doomed to that final abandonment which every reflecting man hesitates to pronounce on his fellow man; partly, the spirit of perseverance excited by the effort itself. Still it is exasperating to find the most pernicious exhortations fail, the most strenuous exertions unavailing, because the intoxicated wretch will lie down in the mud. You are disposed to let him lie—exclaiming, "Let Grill be Grill, and have his hogfish mind!"

but ever and anon pride and philanthropy pique you to one more struggle. So it is with the Whig Ministry: the patience of its nearest friends evidently begins to quail; Mr. Edice's exhortations assume the mournful solemnity of a last appeal; Lord Brougham tries to smile cheerily, but with a manifest effort; and the faithful Hume whispers "the

momentous question"—if the demented Cabinet knows whither its present courses will lead? It is surrounded by anxious friends and kindly foes, watching to spare it, manœuvring to save it from any fatal blow. But Ministers make it a point of honour to tempt their fate.—*Spectator*.

POWER OF THE "WEST INDIA INTEREST."—When any matters relating to British India, with its teeming millions and its vast undeveloped resources, are the subject of a motion, the House exhibits an array of half-empty benches, and the discussion awakens no interest. India is, consequently, never selected as the battle-ground of party warfare. Jamaica, with its handful of whites and a few hundred thousand of coloured inhabitants, occupies a much larger space in the eyes of the Imperial Legislature than our Indian Empire, from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin. How is this? The reason is plain enough. There are few of our aristocratic families or *millionaires* who are not in some way or other connected with what is miscalled the West India interest, either as possessing estates, or shares in estates, by succeeding to property, by marrying colonial heiresses, or by holding mortgages. Belgravia is, in fact, the head-quarters of the Sugar interest, the focus and capital of the colonial world. Hence, the large number of members of the House of Commons who owe their seats to this powerful interest. Hence, the active agency which it is enabled to exert by means of the press. Hence, in their conflict with the Free-traders for a repeal of the corn-law, the strength of the Protectionists consisted in their alliance with the sugar monopolists. In all measures of reform, the West India party have been found on the side of a dogged Conservatism. When beaten in the Commons, their close connexion with the aristocracy has always enabled them to rally and make fight in the Lords, where the last desperate stand was made in maintenance of the slave-trade itself and of colonial slavery. Hence, the fervour with which the advocates of this monster monopoly thank Heaven that there is a House of Lords. The prodigious political influence exerted by the West India interest by means of their aristocratic connexions, can alone account for the resistance so long and pertinaciously made to the equalization of duties upon West India and East India sugars.—*Patriot*.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The accounts of the receipt of the revenue for the year and for the quarter respectively ending on the 5th of July, will not be made up before Wednesday night next, nor published before Thursday. This much we are enabled to say, that the deficiency on the quarter, as compared with the quarter ending July 5, 1847, will be slight, and the falling-off on the year will not be so great as has been generally dreaded. This state of things is most encouraging, when it is recollected that the quarter and the year ending July 5, 1847—with which the present is compared—were both ~~unusually~~, ^{being known a large increase} over the year 1846. The whole receipts for the year ending July 5, 1846, amounted to £50,056,083, while at the same period of 1847 the receipts were £51,080,109, although in the first year more than one million of China money was included in the amount. If, therefore, we had to compare the present with the year ending July, 1846, it would show a most gratifying increase. And, even when compared with the unusual prosperity of last year, the condition of the revenue for the year just ended is such as to excite no fears for the buoyancy and stability of the resources of the country. The returns will certainly show much less unfavourably than was apprehended some time back. The revenue for the quarter is especially calculated to afford well-grounded hopes of returning prosperity. The Excise is the only considerable item upon which a positive increase is to be expected. This is to be attributed to the improved activity in the malt trade, and also to the fact of the carriage duties having been transferred from the Stamps and Taxes to the Excise department. This latter circumstance, as well as the limitation of trade and banking operations, will account for a serious falling off in the department of Stamps and Taxes. The Customs, too, we regret to say, will not exhibit so prosperous a condition as might be wished. The convulsed state of Europe has no doubt done much to check the increasing prosperity in that important branch of our revenue, to which we looked forward with so much confidence. The payments for the last few weeks on account of corn duties have been considerable, but these have been, in some degree, counterbalanced by the quantity of colonial sugar which has been kept back, awaiting the new duties, expected to be imposed after the 5th of July. These are the most important items of revenue. The property and income tax is necessarily of a steady character. The smaller items will show no increase as compared with the prosperous corresponding quarter of last year.—*Observer*.

REPRESENTATION OF HALIFAX.—Captain Edwards has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Times*, in which he says:—"A paragraph having appeared in the *Wakefield Journal* of yesterday, intimating an intention on my part to resign my seat for Halifax, you will oblige me by flatly contradicting the report, observing, at the same time, that I never entertained the remotest idea of such a thing, and that I can hold out no hope of a vacancy in the representation to any ambitious Liberal or Conservative candidate so long as I continue to enjoy the confidence of so large a majority of the constituency of my native borough." The report that a vacancy would be created for this borough by the elevation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the upper House is no doubt equally unfounded.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Postscript of our last number we were able to announce the termination of the dreadful conflict in Paris, by the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents, and the surrender of the Faubourg St. Antoine. We now subjoin an outline of the principal events which have occurred since last Monday week, together with such details and incidents relative to the civil war as will convey a correct idea of its character.

MEASURES OF REPRESSION AND COERCION.

On Tuesday morning there was no longer any systematic opposition to the regular troops. The insurgents who refused to surrender were retreating from Paris to the suburban villages, and dispersing towards the provinces.

A number of fugitives entered the grounds of the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, as it was thought to submit there to a merciful capture; but, on being summoned by the Garde Mobile, they answered with shots, and a fight was waged for a considerable time among the tombs. Many were killed; and those who were not captured fled to the open country.

In the afternoon, measures were taken to restore a peaceful régime. M. Armand Marrast, the Mayor of Paris, on the permission of General Cavaignac, issued a proclamation to the mayors of the arrondissements, with these orders:—

This state of things must cease this day. The inhabitants of Paris must be informed that they have perfect liberty in their relations and their affairs. The state of siege, even if the Assembly should judge fit to prolong it, has nothing offensive for any peaceful citizen. I request you to neglect nothing to enable Paris to resume at once its usual aspect.

On the other hand, General Cavaignac pursued measures of prevention. Some of the National Guards were not at their posts in defence of order on any day since the 22nd. On Tuesday, the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Legions of Guards were disarmed, and as soon as disarmed were dissolved. The inhabitants of Montmartre—for reasons not given—were disarmed, and a minute search of the quarries was set on foot. Many civil arrests were made; among them, that of M. Flotte, the vice-president of Blanqui's club.

The Assembly discussed a project of law for the punishment by transportation of all insurgents found with arms in their hands after the 22nd of June. M. Meaulle used some expressions which led General Cavaignac to deny with warmth that he desired to try all the insurgents by courts-martial: he had advised and used strenuous and even remorseless measures while the strife lasted, but now that it had ceased severity should not be pushed to an extreme. Many members counselled an adjournment, that the discussion might be conducted in cool blood; others urged instant discussion and prompt legislation. The discussion became loud and violent. A voice above others shouted a sarcastic reference to the laconic despatch sent in by the Duke Decazes to General Donnadieu in 1816—"Kill." General Le Breton deprecated hesitation or delay, and gave reasons—

After capturing the barricade at La Villette, he entered the post of the Octroi, where the chiefs of the insurgents had established their head-quarters during three days. There he had found documents, and had questioned persons who had overheard conversations, which would lead to the discovery of the real authors of the conspiracy.

The sitting became so tumultuous that the President adjourned it. At a later sitting on the same day, the proposed law was carried; about forty Montagnards protesting against it.

That evening, General Cavaignac announced from the tribune, that at the opening of the sitting next morning he should surrender the extraordinary powers that he had held for some days. Great agitation followed this announcement: many cried—"No, no! it is too soon;" and the Assembly appeared horror-struck at the prospect of being left to itself. General Cavaignac again ascended the tribune, and said:—"The Republic ought to be jealous of according its power; but also each man here ought to be jealous to show that he does not desire it longer than circumstances require."

General Changarnier arrived on Wednesday from Algiers, and took his seat in the Assembly.

GENERAL CAVIGNAC PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

At the evening sitting of the Assembly, General Cavaignac resigned his extraordinary powers.

"It is necessary," he said, "that the Assembly be perfectly independent in its action. In presence of the great events which were passing, I at once accepted the powers confided to me; but now that the exceptional circumstances have ceased, I think it becomes me to retire to my former position. Looking, however, at the still troubled state of the public mind, and in order to forward the restoration of order, I think that it will be necessary to still continue for some days the state of siege now established. Having submitted to you these considerations, I have the honour of rendering to you the power which you committed to me. I omitted to say that the Ministry has sent me in their resignation."

The Assembly rose and saluted General Cavaignac with immense acclamations as he descended from the tribune. It was at once voted that he had merited well of the country; and, at his suggestion, the troops of the Line, and the Guards National and Mobile, were included in the thanks. A decree was then proposed to entrust to General Cavaignac the Executive power, with the title of "President of the Council," and authority to choose his own Ministers.

M. Portalis suggested that the decree should be divided into two parts. General Cavaignac had not much experience as a politician, and might choose a Ministry which would not be permanent. A confused scene ensued; which was ended by General Cavaignac himself *demanding* that the decree be separated into two parts, so that the liberty of opinion might be perfect in the decision upon the whole. It was then done. The first part was affirmed unanimously. The second part also was affirmed; but 30 members of the "Mountain" party voted against it. The ensemble of the decree was affirmed against a minority of about 20; and the Assembly adjourned.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

At a late sitting on the same day, General Cavaignac announced his selection of Ministers:—

Senard	Interior.
Bastide	Foreign Affairs.
Goudechaux	Finance.
Bethmont	Justice.
Lamoricière	War.
Carnot	Public Instruction.
Thouret	Commerce.
Recruit	Public Works.
Admiral Leblanc	Marine.

The first five names were received with great applause, that of Carnot with a burst of indescribable violent objections, that of Recruit with disapprobation, and that of Admiral Leblanc with loud condemnation. Objection was made to Admiral Leblanc, that his want of a seat in the Assembly disqualified him; but it was held that General Cavaignac's commission to form a Ministry was wholly unrestricted, and the objection was overruled. It was the memory of Carnot's circular under the Provisional Government, alleging that want of education was even an advantage to a representative, that produced the violent demonstration against him now. General Cavaignac's Ministry has not, on the whole, added to his popularity, and it is said that he appeared mortified at the reception given to his nominations.

Soon after the supreme executive power was transferred to General Cavaignac by the late commission, the General had a long interview with M. Thiers; but it is understood that they did not agree in their views of public affairs, and the conference led to nothing further.

In the National Assembly, on Thursday, General Cavaignac announced that Admiral Leblanc had declined the Ministry of Marine: he had transferred M. Bastide from the Foreign to the Marine department, and nominated General Bédeau Foreign Minister.

The Assembly elected a new President in place of M. Senard. The numbers were—M. Marie, 414; M. Dufaure, 297; M. Lacroix, 61. The number required was 396; so M. Marie was proclaimed President for the ensuing month. It was M. Marie who so frankly and ably defended the law against the *Attaque* and carried it through the Chamber, on his succeeding M. Crémieux in the Ministry of Justice.

THE CAUSES OF THE INSURRECTION.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives indications of matters that have come under the inquiry of the committee appointed to ascertain the causes of the insurrection:—

One of its first acts was to address a circular to the provincial authorities, calling upon them for copies of all telegraphic despatches, &c., sent to them by the Government within the last ten days. The fact, as far as I can learn, is this. The Government was quite aware, for some days previously, that the insurrection was about to break out; and the Minister of War consequently gave orders for a fresh supply of troops being sent to the capital, which orders were to be transmitted to the military authorities in the provinces by telegraph. These orders, it is said, were never sent; and as the telegraph is in the department of the Minister of the Interior, it remains for him to say why they were suppressed. Some of the insurgent prisoners do not hesitate to assert that they had friends in the Government, who would have moved in their favour had an opportunity occurred. This may account for the manner in which the insurgents were allowed to complete the barricades without interruption. It may also form an appropriate commentary on the threat thrown out by M. Trelat on Thursday in the Assembly; when he hinted to the members, that in throwing out the bill for the repurchase of the railways, they might as well remember that the *Attaque* were still debout.

It is now beyond a doubt that at no period of the insurrection were any of the usual political cries used. The only inscriptions on the flags during the first two days were "Attaque Nationale" and "Du travail ou la mort." On the Sunday, to be sure, a more terrible inscription was to be seen on a few flags; as it appears that a flag is now in the possession of the National Assembly, on which are the words "Vainqueurs le pillage!" "Vainqueurs l'incendie!" and another, which was not seized, "Le pillage et le vol!" The people of Paris have had a greater escape than most of them imagine.

The number of prisoners in custody yesterday afternoon was 6,500. They were all aware that the city had been placed in a state of siege; and on being taken prisoners they fully expected to be shot. The sign by which they recognised each other was a small osier twig, which each kept concealed in his sleeve. The leader was known by his switch being in the shape of a pitchfork. The chiefs had medals called *monnerons*, and the medal had a certain number of notches, according to the rank of the personage bearing it. It appears, besides, that there is no doubt that the insurgents had a regular plan of government; that the names of the parties in the government were quite settled; and that among them figured some names which have figured in high places since the revolution. The examination of the prisoners by the *Juges d'Instruction* is going on with great rapidity. They are divided into different classes, according to the amount of their importance in the movement.

One of the principal prisoners, M. de Flotte, was found to have in his possession a "laisser passer" in the handwriting of M. de Lamartine, and another in that of M. Louis Blanc. Several letters from M. de Lamartine were seized at his house.

The search for arms in all parts of Paris is going on with great activity to-day. About 400 stand of arms were found in a house in the Marché St. Honoré, and a great quantity of ammunition, &c., in several of the hotels garnis in the same neighbourhood. Twenty-five thousand stand of arms have in all been seized.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

An exact estimate of the loss of life and the number of the wounded is at present unattainable. One set of returns obtained by the Assembly represented the killed on both sides at from 3,000 to 4,000, and the wounded at about twice that number; making a total of 10,000. Other accounts are current, which swell the numbers to 10,000 killed and 20,000 wounded; and we have heard an estimate, based on official information, which gives the total killed and wounded in Paris at 50,000 persons. Four or five of the members of the Assembly are among the killed, and about as many among the wounded. Fourteen Generals have been put *hors de combat*, several being killed. The loss in superior officers has been greater than in the most brilliant engagements during the wars of Napoleon.

In the course of Wednesday some discoveries were made. A sum of 11,000 francs in gold was found in the pockets of a youth taken in the Pantheon. Sums of gold of less amount were found on "gamins" of the poorest aspect. It was stated that the office of the Minister of Commerce was searched by the authorities, and 30,000 francs in gold removed; but this appeared to be untrue. It was also stated that the Count de Narbonne was observed behind the barricades distributing money to the insurgents, and that he was afterwards taken by the National Guards and summarily shot. [The Count has lived to address a letter to his friend the Marquis de la Rochjaquelein, authorizing him to deny all the absurd reports that had been published about him. The report that the Count was shot arose from a mistake. The man shot was a person of the name of Le Comte from Narbonne.]

DETAILS AND INCIDENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THE DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS occurred in his efforts to restore peace. He waited on General Cavaignac, to ask him if it were forbidden to carry to the insurgents words of peace and conciliation. The General declined either to permit or forbid: the attempt would be highly dangerous, but the people would doubtless be greatly moved. The Archbishop resolved to go. He returned to his palace, called to his side his two Grand Vicars, and with them presented himself at the foot of the column of the Bastile. The Colonel in command of the troops ordered the firing to be stopped; a branch was broken from a tree on the boulevard, and borne before the Archbishop as a sign of peace by the two Grand Vicars. The venerable pastor mounted the barricade, and impressively blessed the wild men below him; who, in reverence, stayed their fire as the regular troops had done. The Archbishop had begun to speak to them of peace and submission, when a sudden drum-roll was heard; the insurgents were agitated, and suspected treachery; a shot was fired—whence, it is unknown—the soldiers and the insurgents resumed a miscellaneous firing; and the Archbishop, struck by a ball in the loins, fell as if dead. The insurgents crowded up on the barricade, lifted him in their arms, bore him to the rear, and laid him in the house of the Curé des Quinze-Vingts; tending him with solicitous gentleness, and weeping at the misfortune of his wound. "On the way," says the *Constitutionnel*, "he was escorted by some Garde Mobiles. The physiognomy of one of these brave lads had struck him, having seen him fight and disarm his enemy, after being wounded several times. Calling him to his side, he had strength enough left to raise his arms, and taking a little wooden crucifix attached to a black collar which he had, he gave it to the young hero, saying to him, 'Never quit this cross! lay it on your heart—it will make you happy.' Francis Delavignière, such was his name, swore, with his hands joined in the attitude of prayer, ever to preserve this precious souvenir of the dying prelate." Assured that his dissolution was at hand, the good Archbishop received the last sacrament: shortly afterwards, he died, blessing all around, and praying to God that his blood might be the last shed under such circumstances.

PERSONAL HEROISM.—Many anecdotes of personal heroism are given. Here are two:—

An old soldier served in the third legion of the National Guard. His eldest son fell, wounded by a ball, into his arms. As he was taking him from the ranks, another ball struck the young man, and killed him. The father at once returned home, and ordered his second son to come out and take his brother's place.

Young Martin Hyacinthe, only eighteen years of age, a simple Garde Mobile, rushed on a formidable barrier of the Faubourg du Temple, in the face of a shower of balls, took the flag which surmounted it, and would not part with it in fighting. When the battalion returned to the head-quarters of General Cavaignac, the young soldier was presented to him. General Cavaignac, taking off his cross, immediately placed it on the breast of the gallant youth, amidst the applause of the persons assembled.

GENERAL NEGRIER, the hero of Constantine, was one of the victims of the insurrection. He was shot through the heart as he mounted a barricade, and fell waving his men on to the charge. In the National Assembly, on Thursday, the President presented a project of law to endow the relations of General Negrier, one of the two generals who have fallen in the conflict. General Negrier was a Frenchman born in Portugal, and was brought from Lisbon by Marshal Lannes. He has left a wife, son, and daughter; the latter married, the son a student at St. Cyr. The Assembly decreed:—"1. The heart of General Negrier shall be deposited in the Inva-

lides, and his body taken to the city of Lisle, which claims it. 2. The son of General Negrier, having already passed his first examination for St. Cyr, is nominated sub-lieutenant. 3. A pension of 3,000 francs a year, revertible to the two children, half to each, is accorded to the widow as a national recompence." The life-pension to be in addition to that which Madame Negrier receives as the widow of an officer killed in service.

THE CONFLICT AT THE PANTHEON.—SAVAGE CRUELTY OF THE INSURGENTS.—The combat at the Pantheon, on Sunday, was of the most determined character. During fifteen hours the fire never ceased. The Eleventh Legion first advanced to the attack; but it was received with such a fire from the colonnade of the Pantheon as forced it to retire on the Rue St. Jacques. Two hours afterwards, the Garde Mobile endeavoured to take the houses in construction which surround it. The fire was murderous: more than a hundred of the Mobile fell under the balls of the insurgents, who forced them to entrench themselves in the Ecole de Droit. About one o'clock more troops of the line arrived to the assistance of these brave young fellows: the forces in unison broke through the railings of the Pantheon, and gained the interior, where the insurgents had established their head-quarters. Here evidences of a cruelty almost incredible are said to have been discovered—the disembowelled trunks of men, impaled; men lying, not yet dead, with their hands and feet lopped off; men with their ears or noses cut off, or eyes scooped out! The accounts of these things are found in French as well as foreign papers. The Pantheon was a great centre of defence, and its loss a heavy blow to the insurgents. The fighting now seemed to grow yet more ferociously cruel in its mode. Women, in numbers, appeared at the windows, and fired pistols and guns or cast missiles; and waved scarves or other things in demoniac triumph when successful in their aim. General Brès and his aide-de-camp were massacred by the insurgents at the Barrière de Fontainebleau. The General had already been wounded in an attack on a preceding day, but had resumed service. His death was in this wise: a captured insurgent was about to be shot by the Garde Mobile, savage at the fatal success of his musket: General Brès threw himself before the prisoner, and entreated the captors to spare him: the appeal had scarcely passed his lips, when the ruffian who stood behind him pulled out a pistol and shot the General dead. The aide-de-camp was shot himself immediately afterwards. Both bodies were captured by the insurgents, and beheaded.—In other places the insurgents showed the same villainous spirit; they killed men whom they had robbed, after taking them prisoners, in some instances, no doubt, persons unmixed up with the contest, drawn to it by curiosity; they cut off the hands of a captain of cuirassiers, and left it to bleed slowly away. The Garde Mobile, to avenge the cowardly assassination of some prisoners, went into a house from which the shots were fired, and threw the persons they found there out of the windows, saying, "The wretches are not worthy of a musket-shot!" It is painful and revolting to continue this narrative. *Galiziani* asserts positively that on a barricade in the Faubourg St. Antoine the body of a Garde Républicaine in uniform was impaled, and the bowels taken out. In the Pantheon the bodies of several Garde Mobiles were found hanging by the wrists, and pierced by swords and bayonet stabs. Not only were jagged bullets used, but others made with fragments of copper and cast iron. The feet of a dragoon were cut off, and he was replaced dying on his horse. The insurgents also pumped turpentine from a fire-engine in a house in the Faubourg Poissonnière, where there were National Guards and troops, and then tried to set the house on fire.

WHAT THE INSURGENTS ACCOMPLISHED.—When those who have been at Waterloo learn that for more than a mile the wall of the city of Paris was as profusely furnished with loopholes as was the garden wall of Hougoumont, they will easily imagine how formidable was the obstacle it presented. When they shall bear in mind that the barricades in advance (the lines of the Barrières Poissonnière, Rochechouart, and St. Denis, are spoken of) were composed of paving stones of a hundred weight each, or of the cut stones for a hospital in process of erection, and that they were protected by houses adjoining to or commanding them, and that at occasion presented itself throughout Saturday and Sunday, a constant unerring, and deadly fire was kept up on the assailants by an almost invisible garrison, they will not be surprised at the prolonged resistance, nor at the immense loss of life among the troops and National Guards that unfortunately occurred. What will be the astonishment of all the world, and the feeling of all military men in particular, when they are told that the whole of these works were defended by between 80 and 150 ruffians! The largest number stated was 400. How many of the insurgents were killed on Sunday at the Barrière Rochechouart, think you, while the loss of the armed force was more than 1,000? Two; one of them shot through the brain while firing through a loophole not six inches in diameter. Five were wounded. They ran from loophole to loophole with the agility of monkeys. They only left the cover of the high wall to seek ammunition, of which they had only a scanty and precarious supply. I was shown the mark of the cuirass under the wall in which they melted lead for bullets during the fight. They even attempted to fabricate gunpowder.—*Times' Correspondent*.

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED.—It is difficult to judge the numbers of the combatants; the numbers of the regular troops even is stated at widely discrepant

figures. The insurgents, at their most numerous time, on Saturday at noon, are believed to have mustered nearly 100,000 men, actually engaged under arms or in fortifying posts. The latter service must have absorbed an enormous amount of labour; as several hundred thousand tons of material were moved by human hands in the course of the contest.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—In the meeting of the Assembly at Frankfort, on the 28th ult., the law on the creation of a Provisional Central Power for Germany was brought forward, and adopted by 450 to 100 votes. It provides, that until a government shall be formed for Germany a Regent be appointed, with responsible Ministers, accountable to the Assembly, and that the German Diet ceases from the moment that the Central Power begins to exercise its functions.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN, REGENT OF GERMANY.—The Frankfort correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 29th ult., says:—I have just returned from St. Paul's Church through streets which, in spite of the pouring rain, are profusely ornamented with the German tricolour; all the bells are ringing, and the artillery on the walks may at regular intervals be heard through the merry peals. The church has been thronged with spectators; indeed, one might almost say its walls were elastic, they admitted so many more than any one would previously have thought possible. The Assembly itself was more calm and quiet than on any former occasion. It was evident that with the members the question was settled—they had merely come to pronounce their decision. The President took the chair at twelve o'clock, and invited the Assembly to elect a Regent for Germany, according to the law which they had yesterday made. He would remind them of the importance of this moment. The German nation were again invited to appoint the head of a Government. The unity of Germany, after being for years a mere word and a mockery, might now start into glorious existence. This Assembly exercised a right, and in doing so it could not be their intention to violate the rights or hurt the feelings of anybody. The states and nations of Europe, too, would consider this day's proceedings as an act and guarantee of peace. It was then decided that the members should vote by rotation, each in his turn naming the person whom he wished to elect. The President, Baron Gagern, rose and said:—

Gentlemen,—Whomsoever this election may appoint to the Regency, let us be firmly determined to aid him in his arduous duties. [Cheers, and cries of "We will!"]

The members were then individually called to name their candidate, and it was interesting to hear the name of Archduke John in a variety of manners, such as "Archduke John of Austria," "John of Austria," "John Archduke of Austria." Mr. Jordan (a Berlin Radical), when his turn came, cried out, "John—Adam Itzstein" [great sensation]. Of those who did not vote for ~~Prince~~ some would not vote at all, and a small minority would named their favourite, Mr. Itzstein. But by far the greatest number of the minority voted for Baron Gagern. The following is the list of votes, as read by Baron Gagern:—

Archduke John of Austria	436
Baron Gagern	53
John Adam Itzstein	33
Archduke Stephens of Austria	1
Votes refused	25

Baron Gagern then said: "I proclaim Archduke John of Austria, as Regent of Germany." Almost all the members rose from their seats. The galleries applauded, and the bells of the church were rung. The President then continued: "May he require the love his countrymen bear him, and become the creator of our unity, the protector of our national liberties, the restorer of order and peace [immense cheering]. It was next suggested by Baron Gagern, that a deputation should be sent to the Regent to inform him of the decree of the National Assembly; and it was resolved that the President in council should nominate seven members, and send them to Innspruck.

THE GERMAN DIET—or, in other words, the Plenipotentiaries of all the German Powers which constitute what was hitherto the Federal Government of Germany, have put forth a congratulatory letter to the Archduke of Austria, in which they declare that they were already instructed before the close of the deliberations of the German Parliament which have led to his election, to consent, in the name of their respective Governments, to his elevation to that high post.

AUSTRIA.

The Archduke John, of Austria, has been appointed Regent of the Emperor during the Emperor's illness. He has issued a proclamation at Vienna, in which he says:—

His Majesty the Emperor has appointed me his representative during his illness. As such, I shall open the Parliament in his name, and conduct the business of Government, incumbent upon him as a constitutional Emperor, until his return to Vienna. The confidence placed in me by the Emperor is sacred to me. I will justify it in doing what is his best and sincerest wish—namely, to preserve the rights and liberties of the people firmly and conscientiously; and, in all cases where the Imperial word is to decide, to govern in the spirit of mildness and justice.

There had been partial outbreaks of the workmen at Vienna, and there were fears of more serious ones. About 20,000 workmen had been kept by the State, and paid twenty-five kreutzers each, or a total amount of wages of from 8,000 to 10,000 florins per day.

The Ministers had decided to deduct five per cent.



from all salaries and pensions amounting to from 1,000 to 3,000 florins, and ten per cent. from those which exceeded 3,000.

Count Zichy, the former commandant of the city and fortress of Venice, has been tried by court martial and condemned to death.

The Archduke Stephen had suddenly arrived at Innspruck, accompanied by two Hungarian ministers, for the purpose, as it is supposed, of conducting the Emperor to Pesth, or receiving a fresh decree against the Ban of Croatia.

Accounts from Agram, on the other hand, allude to the enthusiastic reception of the Ban on his return from Innspruck, and state that the inhabitants had resolved to raise a force of 12,000 to aid Field-Marshal Radetsky in his endeavours to effect a favourable peace in Italy!

The cholera morbus is still advancing. According to the *Osservatore Triestino* it is now raging furiously in Wallachia. At Galatz, with a population of 40,000 souls, 746 cases have occurred since February, of which 237 proved fatal. The virulence of the malady is dreadful.

PRUSSIA.

THE PROVINCES.—The public spirit of the provinces of Prussia is exceedingly embittered against the capital. The provincials refuse to recognise the acts of the National Assembly, as deliberating under the influence of fear.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.—On the 30th ult., Von Auerswald, the President of the Council, made the following important statement:—

He assured the Assembly that no note of a threatening character had been received from the Russian Cabinet. He lamented that the retirement of the German troops had not been followed by the restoration of peace, but he hoped that this object would now soon be effected. He assured M. Benda that the unceasing efforts England had made to bring the dispute to a settlement, honourable to both parties, received the fullest acknowledgement of the Prussian Government. As to the military preparations of Russia, that power had declared, soon after the Paris revolution of February, that the position it would assume towards the west of Europe would be that of an "armed defensive." All the acts of the Government since that time agreed with this declaration, and had not gone beyond it. The preparations were, indeed, the more justified, since disturbances had broken out on the very frontiers. But, as order had been restored, there had been some changes made in the position of the troops, which movements had given rise to the late alarming reports. In effect, the Russian forces had been lately moved to a greater distance from the Prussian borders. All the information that had been received confirmed the original declaration of Russia, that she should confine her efforts to the preservation of her own territories, and the defence of her own frontiers. The conduct of Russia in the Schleswig-Holstein dispute was perfectly in accordance with the same policy.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN BERLIN.—The number of workmen employed by the state and the municipality is still large, in proportion to the means available; but, as the theory on which the national *ateliers* of Paris were formed has never been established here, the burden has not been so overwhelming as it has proved in France. Yet, on the comparatively small scale on which state employment has been given, it has had a demoralizing effect on the workmen. That the mass of those driven to apply for it are neither the best nor most honest of the class, must be admitted. But from the moment their names are placed on the list they cease to think they have any duty to perform, and their days are spent in total idleness or mere pretence of working. Repeated attempts to introduce the system of task-work have failed, as they have been resisted by *despots* and revolts, and attacks on the overseers, who have even required the interference of an armed force to protect them. So flagrant were the abuses, however, that the authorities have been compelled to persevere, and gradually, by appealing to the more industrious and better disposed, and by the experience of the latter, also, that they could really benefit by the system, it has been extended, and is now becoming more practicable; but there is a class of incorrigibles who still hold out, and give the foremen and officers an immense deal of trouble.—*Times Correspondent*.

INSURRECTION OF THE CAPITAL.—The disorder, and it must be added, the distress of the time, have so increased the number of thieves and vagabonds of the most audacious description, that the fashionable promenade, the Thiergarten, is patrolled every evening by strong pickets of Lancers, the ordinary police, its power and organization broken by the late events, being unable to cope with the banditti of the capital. If the Horse Guards had to be stationed in the parks at sunset to keep her Majesty's lieges from being knocked on the head while taking their evening walk it would be about a parallel case.—*Times Correspondent*.

HUNGARY.

The *Breslau Zeitung* has a letter from Pesth of the 23rd ult., stating that twenty conspirators attempted in the course of the previous night to assassinate the Minister of Finance, Mr. Kossuth. They tried to effect a forcible entrance into his house, but were dispersed by the National Guard. A Servian agent has been arrested and important papers taken from him, from which it appears that a grand conspiracy of the Servians is on the eve of breaking out into open revolt.

ITALY.

THE WAR IN LOMBARDY AND VENICE.—Letters of the 24th, from the head-quarters of the Piedmontese army, say that the King had that day gone to Peschiera. Movements against Verona were again projected, but nothing serious had been done. The Government of Milan had declared the capitulation of Vicenza to be null and void, in consequence

of Radetsky having violated one of its principal articles. A land blockade of the city of Venice had been established. No intelligence has been received to confirm the report that Verona had surrendered to King Charles Albert. On the contrary, the Austrian arms have achieved a new victory. A telegraphic despatch received at Vienna on the 27th ult., announces the entrance of General Nugent into the fortress of Palma Nuova, which fortress surrendered at nine o'clock on the morning of the 25th. This will at once place the Austrian army in perfect free communication with its respective divisions, besides placing in its power a large park of artillery and ammunition. The terms of the capitulation are not mentioned.

Difficulties of another kind conspire to trouble the King of Sardinia:—

I am told (says the correspondent of the *Times*) that the people of Piedmont are already complaining of the expense of the war, and of the rapid injury it is effecting on their industry and agriculture. The calling out of the reserve to fill up the void occasioned by the desertion of the Neapolitans, the loss of the Romans, and the defeat of the Tuscans, has given additional force to their remonstrances, and I should not be surprised if the Chambers refused to grant any further supplies. The honeymoon of the newly-married Piedmont and Lombardia is not yet over, and already strong signs of family dissension are seen, and I believe that both are on the point of repenting that they concluded a hasty and impudent match. Piedmont complains that it has paid all the expenses of the war, and that its lands are untilled for want of hands to cultivate them, or perform the ordinary labours of the harvest; whilst Lombardia, like other fine ladies, imagines that the honour of her alliance is all-sufficient, and thinks that the ruin of her admirer is only a just compliment to her attractions. My private letters from Turin are filled with exclamations at the apathy and *mollesse* of the Milanese; and I can see that the whole army cries out against the insufficiency of the Lombard aid, and that every one murmurs at the promotion given to officers who have never seen fire. Matters are, in fact, assuming so discordant a shape, that Charles Albert must already be sick at heart of his expedition; and though at present he protests against the proposed transaction, I should not wonder to see him give to it an apparently reluctant, but, in reality, a well-advised consent.

NAPLES.—A letter from Naples of the 17th says:—The King's state of health is such that a family council was held at the palace respecting it. He had quarreled with his brother, Prince Luigi, who is going with his wife and family to Malta. The troops have been beaten in Calabria with great loss, chiefly in wounded. The Calabrians have offered 7,000 ducats for the head of General Nunziante, who commands them; and the father of a noble family has offered his daughter, with a handsome marriage portion, to any one who will bring in Nunziante's head. The person who makes this offer lost two sons in the conflict. The state of siege is taken off, but in the house in which the French legation occupies a floor about thirty infantry are posted night and day. It seems the Admiral is very positive in his demands. He has observed that "Nelson did the same."—From private accounts there is some reason to believe that King Ferdinand has made arrangements for effecting his escape to Malta, in the event of another and more successful insurrection.

SICILY.—The Sicilian Parliament, sitting at Palermo, has published the list of four candidates for the throne of Sicily. They are—a son of the King of Sardinia, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, son of the Prince de Canino (Lucien Buonaparte), and the Prince de Beauharnais.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—A private letter, just received in this neighbourhood, from Italy, states, we are sorry to say, that his Holiness the Pope had a severe epileptic attack.—*Belfast Northern Whig*.

The *Risorgimento* of the 28th states that the French minister at Naples has presented a note to the King, stating that if the Swiss troops in his service are not sent home the French Government will regard them as foreign invaders and will land troops. The note demands, further, an indemnity for the French subjects injured by the events of the 15th of May; and, thirdly, it declares that as France interfered in the civil war in Portugal, she will interfere in Naples if the King and the people do not become reconciled.

RUSSIA.

The German press expresses great apprehension of the intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and supplies facts to show that he meditates a violation of German territory. A writer from Riga gives some circumstantial details:—

An article in the *Biene*, which appears in St. Petersburg, in the Russian language, states that 270,000 infantry and 70,000 cavalry (no special mention is made of artillery) have been made *mobile* on the German frontier, and that at the end of last month sixteen three-deckers lay ready for sail at Kronstadt. A mercantile friend at Kien states, that at the end of May, 16,000 infantry marched through that city towards the German frontier, and every day large transports of powder pass through Riga for the same quarter. On Whitsunday, I myself counted 83 horse powder-wagons; and on the following day a transport of about 2,000 ammunition-wagons halted here, and set out in the evening. This has continued for the last week. The marching of the troops takes place about sixteen leagues south of Riga. The East Sea Provinces also, notwithstanding their humble addresses, are being garrisoned by the military. Medical men have been invited to join the military service; and if a sufficient number do not offer themselves, a coercive conscription will be issued. It is impossible that these measures can be directed against Poland, because 200,000 men are already stationed there.

The *Silesian Gazette* says that a letter from Riga mentions the fact that serious disturbances had taken place at St. Petersburg. The authorities succeeded

in quelling them, but several hundred persons have fallen victims. No details are given.

The *Königsberg Zeitung* of the 26th June states, that the Russian courier, who passed through Tibet a few days ago on a mission to the Baron von Brunn now at the Court of London, was summoned to the presence of the Emperor previous to his departure, and received positive commands to declare distinctly throughout his journey that his Imperial Majesty had no intention either to intermeddle in the affairs of Prussia in particular, or of Germany in general, and that it was his unalterable resolution, with reference to the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, to bring about an honourable peace through his own mediation in conjunction with that of Great Britain.

INDIA.

Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 26th of May. The affairs of Moultan were growing rather complicated. Moulraj was raising troops and fortifying Moultan. He was reported to be preparing 30,000 men for his defence. He gave 10r. per month to the foot soldiers, and 20r. to every horseman. The disaffection amongst the Sikh troops was described as extending itself, and some of them were anxious to join the standard of Moulraj. Moulraj had sent 3,000 men to occupy Mitemkote, near which all steamers going up the Indus must pass. He is also said to have sent 3,000 to intercept Captain Edwards from Peshawur, but that gallant officer had reached Lahore. The British authorities at Lahore were on the alert. Artillery, cavalry, and a brigade of infantry had been sent to protect Govindghur, the celebrated treasury fortress of Lahore, where all the spare money of that state was collected.

Conflicting rumours were circulated in Bombay relative to the state of the Punjab, some asserting that a great unwillingness existed amongst the Sikh troops to raise the standard of revolt, and fears were expressed that the delay until October, which the great heats caused, would be productive of no good, inasmuch as it would allow Moulraj time to concentrate his forces and to organize them. Other rumours contended that Moulraj would never be able to equip such a large body of men, and that his utmost efforts would end in his endeavouring to protect himself in the fortified city. The Khan of Bhawulpore is described as being highly-favourable to the British.

The monsoon was about to begin, and all communications by sea from Scinde to Bombay had ceased.

Scinde was tranquil, and the hill tribes gave no signs of an inclination to aid in the disturbances caused by Moulraj. The Bombay troops would, it was expected, move in October up the Indus and its tributaries, so as to reach Moultan, which, when captured, would be retained by the British. In other districts of India peace prevailed.

THE WEST INDIES.

INUNDATIONS AT JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the West India mail steamer, "Teviot," at Southampton, we have received news from Jamaica of the 7th ult. Great quantities of rain had fallen at Jamaica, which had been useful to the sugar plantations, the crop being expected to be a very good one; but the rain had been very disastrous in another way. The quantity which had fallen had caused inundations, and led to great destruction of stock and property of all kinds. The rivers rose to a great height, carrying down in their course to the sea large trunks of trees and dead animals, whose bodies were to be seen floating in vast numbers on the surface. The damage to the railway is stated to have been immense.

Great depression was felt generally in all the colonies, especially in Demerara, where planters had ceased to plant for sale.

The state of Hayti did not seem to have improved. On the 7th ult., upwards of 1,000 blacks had risen, and attacked the town of Jaonel, and set fire to it in several places. By the help of the soldiers, however, the town was saved from being burnt; but the blacks were still in force, and other attacks were expected. The British Consul there had written to Jamaica for assistance to protect English subjects, and H.M.S. "Vixen" was expected.

Troops had been sent from Jamaica to Belize.

AMERICA.

By the "Hermann," arrived yesterday at Southampton, we have accounts from New York to the 20th ult. The "Hermann" has brought 300,000 dollars on freight. She was only 11 days and 20 hours from New York. When she left New York it was understood that the United States loan of fourteen million dollars had been taken by Corcoran and Riggs, for themselves, Baring, Brothers, and others, at a premium of 3 2-100, and the remaining two millions from 3 3-100 to 4 5-100 premium. It was also rumoured that two and a half millions are on foreign account. Other offers on foreign account are said to have been made.

Nothing of public interest had been done in Congress for the past few days.

The approaching presidential election continued the great matter of political discussion. The Whigs of New York were summoned by the general committee to meet on the 27th, to ratify the nomination of General Taylor for president, and Millard Fillmore for vice-president.

A treaty has just been promulgated, concluded between the United States and the republic of New Grenada, the most important feature of which is a guarantee to the United States of the right of way across the Isthmus of Panama, the United States in return guaranteeing the neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property possessed in it by New Grenada.

The *Times* states that there is no doubt of General Taylor's election to the Presidency of the United States.

The American troops were withdrawing from Mexico. Great fears were entertained by the better classes that the departure of American troops would be followed by a general insurrection of the Peons and Indians. Already Indian outbreaks had taken place, and there was little doubt that unhappy Mexico would soon have to ask the protection of the American troops.

The intelligence from Yucatan is of the most alarming character. The Indians were constantly increasing in strength, and continued their devastations, putting to death all who fall into their hands. A large Indian force was near Ticul, 22 miles from Merida, and advancing rapidly toward that city.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN OF AUSTRIA, who, by a strange coincidence, is at one and the same time Regent of Austria and Regent of the United German empire, is uncle to the Emperor, and a well-known moderate liberal. He is a thorough man of business, having conducted in person very extensive mining establishments in Styria. The *Daily News* has the following remarks on his character:—"The civic virtues of this Prince certainly entitle him to the suffrages of the German people. Abandoning the court of Vienna, and waiving all future claim to inherit the imperial throne, Archduke John long since retired to Styria, married a lady from the middle ranks of society, and devoted himself to industrial occupations. The troubles of Vienna summoned him to that capital, and his first act there was to force Prince Metternich to resign, and thus put an end to the old régime of stupid and senseless tyranny. The Archduke John is, however, a very old man, fitter to temporize and get through a difficult crisis by patience and blandness, than to take the lead of any current of popular feeling, and conduct it from extravagant to salutary aims. The Archduke John cannot but be strongly imbued and influenced with family interests, with those of his own house of Lorraine, and of the other reigning families of Germany. He is, therefore, very unlikely to advance or carry out the great aim of the revolution."

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. John Brooks and Mr. A. Prentice, of Manchester, are engaged on a tour through the United States. The latter gentleman, in writing a series of interesting descriptive letters in the *Manchester Times*, from the last of which we make the following extract:—"The population of Philadelphia was 228,691 in 1840, and is now probably 250,000. For this number there are 150 churches, a much larger proportion than we have in Manchester; so that it does not seem that the absence of state aid to the building and endowment of places of religious worship has had much effect in hindering the supply. It would be presumption in one who has been so short a time a visitor to say anything as to the religion and the morality of the city; but I can safely say that the external observance of the Lord's day was probably as strict as it is to be found in Edinburgh and Glasgow; and that if there be vice, as there must be everywhere, there is a decent concealment of its grosser manifestations."

STRANGE HURRICANE AT BROMBERG.—The following account of the remarkable tempest which raged during three or four hours at Bromberg, in Prussia, on the 18th inst., is written by an eye-witness:—"Masses of electrical fire, like broad sheets, or clouds of flame, encircled the steeples, towers, and chimneys—now blazing with lurid splendour—now giving way to total darkness, and then reappearing with brighter effulgence. So loud was the rolling and bursting of the thunder, so overwhelming the rushing force of the wind—so like the rattling of cataracts the hissing downpour of the rain, that we could neither hear nor see the terrible effects of this awful phenomenon until it pleased Providence to command an end. Then a fearful sight met our eyes. It created no surprise that with such a hurricane whole roofs of buildings should be wrenched from their places, chimneys hurled down, and hundreds of windows torn from their fastenings. This was almost natural; but great was our surprise and grief to discover that the noblest ornaments of our city—our two lofty towers with their cupolas—were literally hurled from their foundations and buried deep in the earth. No one knew of this misfortune, for loud as must have been the crash of the falling towers, the noise was overcome by the uproar of the elements, and the deafening echoes of the incessant thunder. Bromberg has the appearance of a place shattered by an earthquake, but, God be praised, no lives are lost, and although the surrounding crops are prostrate, they may recover.

Shirts of unbleached cotton, made in the national workshops at Paris, have for some days past been offered for sale at Brussels and at Antwerp. These shirts cost the French Republic 2f. 30c. each; and they have been sold to a large house at Paris, which has relied on placing them in foreign markets, at 1f. 10c. Before the business of our exchange was over, French agents endeavoured to place 500,000 shirts with the Antwerp exporters. In this sense the French Government experiences a loss of 650,000f.; and, independently of other articles of dress which are furnished by the workshops of the women, shirts continue to be made at the rate of 20,000 per day. It is clear, therefore, that the workpeople who are paid at the rate of 2f. per day for doing nothing in the *Parc Monceau* are not those who are the most expensive to the Republic; for the making of each shirt represents no more than 50c., so that the loss is 1f. 20c. per shirt. It is evidently impossible that the French Republic should be able for any length of time to carry on a traffic of this description.

IRELAND.

THE TREASON PRESS.

Reasonable people might naturally suppose that the sanguinary scenes enacted in the streets of Paris within the last week would have cooled the ardour of the Irish revolutionists, and alienated men's minds from the contemplation of a similar calamity in this wretched country. Those, however, who expected an amelioration of tone in the organs of sedition will be grievously disappointed. So far from condemning the atrocities perpetrated in the French capital, one of those journals (Mr. Gavan Duffy's) points out a mode for effecting the purposes of the Irish malcontents which, if attempted to be put into operation, would inevitably lead to results as disastrous and as fruitless as those which followed the late convulsion in Paris. In as plain terms as can be written, the *Nation* calls upon the peasantry to pay no rents, and to hold the growing produce, estimated to be of the value of £80,000,000, in their hands, for their own use and benefit; and that if any landlord or owner of property should say "Nay" to this audacious proposition, the answer should be given by a pike-point or a bullet.

To the same tune, and with equal ferocity, screams the *Irish Tribune*:

Two short months will scarce elapse until the period for this life or death struggle will be upon us, and it behoves every man who has or is determined to stake his life upon the issue to see that no coward policy of leaders prevents the execution of his last will and testament. We are not of those who believe that the people are not prepared individually to enter upon this struggle. We assert that they are fully prepared, and have been long prepared; and considering the magnitude and justice of the cause, we maintain that one hour should not be lost, after the reaping of the last sheaf of corn, to invoke the God of battles, and trust to his mercy for aid to a people struggling for the last remnant of life and liberty.

In another article, headed "Blood for Blood," the *Tribune* distinctly calls for the wholesale extermination of the Irish aristocracy:

Scourge the spoilers from our coast, exterminate the English despots, and crush with them the anti-Irish aristocracy for ever.

In answering a correspondent, who signs himself "A Pikeman," the *Tribune* says:

We are surprised at your question. We thought every man of your corps had a correct list of the packed juries. If not, here it is to renovate your memory.

The inference from this must be obvious to the meanest capacity.

In the "war department" of this treasonable print the women are recommended to provide themselves with barrel hoops, each of which is to be smeared with turpentine or other inflammable matter, then set fire to and thrown horizontally "on the red-coats, whose bayonets would very conveniently serve to catch it, and thus allow it to pass over their necks, when it would do its business." This brutality has not even the questionable merit of originality, being but a bad imitation of a worse model.

The second number of the *Irish Felon* was not published until an advanced hour on Saturday afternoon. Its tone is comparatively moderate; and, although Mr. T. F. Meagher is added to the list of contributors, beyond school-boy declamation, and a little harmless ranting, there is really nothing very objectionable in any of the articles—certainly nothing that evinces a desire on the part of the writers to reach that goal of martyrdom for which there was such hot competition a few weeks back.

THE PROJECT FOR THE UNION OF PARTIES moves slowly. It is said that Mr. John O'Connell again hesitates, and is not quite sure about acting on his last resolve to retire from political life. The Repeal Association seems in more doubt than before. On Monday week this notice appeared on the doors of Conciliation-hall:

The committee, deeming it advisable that further time should be given for collecting more fully the opinion of the country on the question as to the formation of the proposed Irish League, have agreed to adjourn the next meeting of the Repeal Association to Monday, the 10th day of July next.

The Confederation have despatched all their head-pieces to the provinces, to carry out the organization of clubs.

OPENING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—One of the most important events in the social history of Ireland took place on Saturday, in the opening of the railway communication between the metropolis and the city of Limerick—and the event was celebrated in a manner worthy of the company and of the circumstance. It was generally rumoured that the Lord-Lieutenant would not honour the festival. The rumour was ascribed to a hesitation on the part of his excellency to try the disposition of the peasantry. His excellency did try it, and he has every reason to be proud of his reception. The communication between the capital and one of the chief cities of Ireland by railway is an historic event, and of more social value than any other event since the union. To traverse a distance of 160 miles in five hours, which in less locomotive times occupied full two days, is something gained to the comfort as well as the progress of Ireland. The journey from Dublin to Limerick and back may henceforward be accomplished with ease in twelve hours. The reception of the Earl of Clarendon was not noisy, but there was an absence of everything like disrespect on the part of the peasantry. Some remarked that his lordship feared the "Tipperary Boys." To prove his confidence he went in a hack-car to Lord Hawarden's mansion, a long distance from the main road, accompanied by a single aide-

de-camp and private secretary, and passed through the ranks of the people in the same unpretending fashion on his return. This confidence was not unmerited, for he was received with several hearty cheers. "One remarkable feature," says the *Daily News*, "presented itself in the progress of the journey—the wonderful fertility of the land and the miserable appearance of the tenants' houses, which spoke ill for the generosity or knowledge of their own interests on the part of the landlords. Another feature was the absence of green-cropping; wheat and potatoes were the chief tillage. Pasture abounded in all directions."

POTATOES.—The estimate may be exaggerated, but it is calculated that from eight to ten millions tons of potatoes will be grown in Ireland this year. Should this expectation be realized, not only will there be sufficient food, without imports, but a large surplus besides.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE AGITATION.—A considerable number of the Catholic bishops, who were assembled at Maynooth during the last week, adopted a resolution, binding themselves in their several dioceses to prohibit their clergy from using, or suffering their chapels to be used, for the discussion of political affairs—prohibiting them from speaking upon political topics from the altar—from becoming members of political clubs, and from acting as chairman or secretary of any political meeting.

ROTATORY PARLIAMENTS.—Despite the discouraging aspect of the times, the policy of rotatory Parliaments has its defenders, not only in a portion of the Conservative press, metropolitan as well as provincial, but can enumerate for its advocates a few of the most influential and intelligent of the gentry, amongst others, Mr. Naper, of Loughcrew, a gentleman with whose name the public of both countries are familiar, as a benevolent landlord and a writer of considerable ability; Captain Hercules Robinson, of the county of Westmeath; and two or three more gentlemen of equal respectability, and whose position in society must place their motives beyond all suspicion.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

HER MAJESTY gave a concert at Buckingham Palace on the evening of Wednesday—the anniversary of her coronation: the members of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ministers and their ladies, and about four hundred of the gentry, were present.

We have reason to believe that M. Hummelauer, formerly Austrian Chargé d'Affaires in this country, is expected here immediately, to request the mediation of England between the Austrian and Sardinian Governments.—*Post*.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The report of her Majesty's intention to visit the Emerald Isle is generally believed. The *Observer* goes so far as to map out the line of route, and states that the Queen and Prince Albert will visit Cork, will remain for a few days in Dublin, and having touched at Belfast, will proceed to the east coast of Scotland.

SIR WILLIAM COLEBROOK, the late Governor of New Brunswick, who had been appointed to the government of British Guiana, will now proceed to Barbadoes, to assume the government of that island in the place of Colonel Reid.—*Observer*.

We are sorry to have to record the death of Mrs. Thom, the widow of the bard of Inverury, which took place at Inverury, whither she had returned after the death of her husband. A cold which she had caught on her journey homewards resulted in typhus fever of the most malignant sort. Her three young children are now orphans indeed, and are cast upon the world at the helpless ages of eight months and two and four years. The Queen has given a donation of ten pounds to the fund for behoof of the orphans; and the total sum raised by the joint efforts of the general committee in Dundee and the auxiliary committee in London already somewhat exceeds £250.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

MR. VINCENT.—Mr. H. Vincent was last night to have delivered, at the Mechanics' Institution, the concluding lecture of his course on European movements; but he was prevented from doing so by indisposition. We are informed that he was yesterday so unwell that he fainted several times.—*Manchester Examiner*.

DR. CHAMBERS.—We have authority to state that Dr. Chambers is suffering from a temporary indisposition, and is expected to return to practice in the autumn.—*Times*.

There is a story current (says the *Liverpool Albion*) of a grand move being meditated for the exaltation of the house of Coburg to royal honours should the state of Europe warrant the attempt shortly.

M. Pasquier, late surgeon in ordinary to the Orleans family, has just been summoned to Claremont to give an opinion as to the health of the Prince de Joinville, who is said to be labouring under a disease of the liver, the origin of which is referred to his stay in Africa. A great aggravation to his malady has lately occurred; produced, it is said, by suddenly hearing of the decree of banishment lately issued against his family.—*Globe*.

We have heard from good authority that M. Guizot is about to take up his residence in the neighbourhood of St. Andrew's.—*Fife Herald*.

Professor Syme has been allowed by the Crown to withdraw his resignation of the chair of clinical surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and accordingly will resume his duties in that seminary next session.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE MINISTER AND THE BILL BROKER.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.
(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Westminster, after Trinity Term, before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

GADDERER v. HAIME.

From the statement of Mr. M. Chambers on behalf of the defendant, this appears to have been one of the grossest cases of fraud ever attempted to be practised in this or any other country. The history of the parties is not a little singular. It appeared that in 1844, and part of 1843, the plaintiff, Schier, and a man named Sidserf were all in confinement in the Queen's Bench Prison. The two last persons turned out to be persons of some cleverness, and it would seem that, in consequence of what passed between them while in prison, on their release therefrom they formed an establishment for discounting bills at the meetings which were held at the Bull Inn, in Bishopsgate-street, or Aldgate, and in the course of 1846 offices were taken at 9, Panton-square. These offices had been taken by a man named Miles, but the plaintiff, Gadderer, was the real party who had paid the rent. The plaintiff had been a bankrupt and an insolvent many times, defrauding his creditors to the extent of £50,000 or £60,000. On no occasion had his estate paid a single farthing. The system which these people adopted for the purpose of carrying out their fraudulent attempts, and to which the present defendant, as well as many other gentlemen of his sacred calling, have fallen the victims, was as follows. The first step was to insert the following advertisement in the *Watchman*, a religious newspaper of considerable circulation amongst the Methodist body. It is couched in these captivating terms:—

Seven thousand pounds for investment.—The advertiser (a member of the Wesleyan connexion) having the control of capital to the above amount, is willing to make advances in suitable sums, where the same may be required for the use of chapels, &c. Likewise, respectable parties requiring pecuniary accommodation for their own use, the advertiser will have no objection to assist with an amount of capital in proportion to the means relied on for refunding. Applications may be made, in confidence, by letter addressed to Mr. James Lomas, 33, Mount-street, Lambeth, London.

Now, it appears that there is no such person as Lomas at No. 33, Mount-street, for that house turns out to be the "post-office," which is kept by a person of a very different name. The defendant, being anxious to erect a number of cottages in his parish, wished to raise a sum of money to enable him to carry out that object, was caught by this advertisement, and accordingly wrote to "James Lomas" to borrow the sum of £200, and in the end that person obtained two bills each for that amount from him; but for which the defendant never received one farthing. The letter which "James Lomas" had written in answer to the defendant's original application for the money, ran in these attractive terms:—

33, Mount-street, Lambeth, London, Jan. 20, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR,—With much pleasure I now reply to yours of the 14th inst., and should have done so before, but the many applications I have received to my advertisement have prevented me. However, I now feel happy in saying that it is in my power to accommodate you, and more particularly as by so doing I am rendering a service to one of Christ's ministers. Therefore, in order to occasion you as little delay as possible in complying with your wish, I enclose you at once a draught for your acceptance for £200, together with an agreement drawn up, I trust upon liberal and just principles, such as I have no doubt will meet your approval, and, if agreeable, I should like for your son or sons to endorse their names on the back of the draught underneath my own, as already mentioned by you; not, my dear Sir, that I require this to be done from any fear or doubt of your responsibility, or ability to repay me, but for my satisfaction that (in the event of your sons' lives being spared after it may please our heavenly Father to call you to himself), I may have living witnesses to state that my claim will be right, and I hope strictly just. The rate of interest I usually charge is as follows:—Upon our chapels 4*1/4* per cent. per annum; on freehold and approved personal security 5 per cent. per annum; but I shall only charge you at the rate of 4*1/4* per cent. per annum, feeling confident that the capital which you require will be quite as safe upon your personal security as it would be upon freehold property, knowing that you would not ask for a loan if you had the least doubt as to your being eventually in a position to repay the same. Indeed, I should be sorry to form a different opinion of any of our ministers, much more of one who has laboured for the cause of Methodism the years you already have. The reason I have drawn upon you for so short a date is on account of the interest upon the capital I have under my control being required to be paid quarterly, therefore I will renew for you from time to time, according to my agreement, or hold the same bill over as you may advise. You have not stated for what period you are likely to require the accommodation; I have, therefore, mentioned five years, giving you the option of repaying the same, or any portion thereof, at your convenience. Should there be any alteration you may wish for in the agreement, both in regard to the time specified or otherwise, I will make it by your forwarding it to me with the bill, and I will return the same to you by post, when I remit you the money, which I will with your permission, through the banking-house of Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph, London, who will advise their agents, Messrs. Williams and Son, of Newport, to hand you the amount. I think this will be the safest course to adopt. The money I shall be able to forward you on Friday—that is, provided you can make it convenient to return me the enclosed, accepted and endorsed, per return of post. I must now conclude, thanking you for your kind and fatherly wishes, and that it may please the Almighty to spare your valuable life for many years to come for still further usefulness.

I now remain, my dear Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES LOMAS.

P.S. Please to accept the enclosed draught according to copy, as I purpose eventually to lodge the whole of my securities in the bankers, for safety.

The defendant, in the full belief as to the truth and sincerity of this letter, accepted the bill and forwarded it to Lomas. But one bill, it appeared, was not sufficient to satisfy the rapacity of the people, for in a few days the defendant received another letter, enclosing another bill, which Lomas required to be accepted, as there was an irregularity in the defendant having endorsed the former bill. This second letter ran thus:—

33, Mount-street, Lambeth, London, Jan. 25, 1847.

My dear Sir,—I am sorry I was not in town in time on Friday to reply to yours of the 21st inst. by that night's post.

My attendance was unexpectedly required at Kingston on Thursday to meet the trustees of one of our chapels, who are desirous to borrow a small capital to replace a sum that is about to be called in; and as such, I am applied to in order to advance the required amount; and having been detained longer on the business than I expected, I did not reach London time enough to answer your last per return post. I likewise refrained from writing to you on Saturday, not wishing that my letter should reach you on the Sabbath, more especially as it relates to business matters. I perceive, my dear sir, you have endorsed your name on the back of the bill bearing your acceptance; and as this is irregular and quite unnecessary, I have enclosed another bill for your acceptance, which you will please only to accept, and not endorse, for it is only requisite your sons should do so underneath my name, exactly in every respect the same as the last, with the exception of your name on the back of the bill. I am truly sorry and disappointed for this delay in forwarding you the money, and sincerely hope it will not put you to any inconvenience, for on Wednesday, upon receipt of the enclosed, I will remit you the money through the same source as I before proposed. Trusting you will not attribute any unnecessary neglect or delay to me, or think I am over particular, I once more beg to remain (wishing you and your family every blessing), my dear sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES LOMAS.

Rev. C. Haime.

This second bill was accepted and forwarded by the defendant to Lomas. Mr. Chambers said he was in a position to prove not only that there was no such individual as "James Lomas," but that these letters were written by a man of the name of Tucker, one of the confederates with the plaintiff in this transaction. There was no such person as "James Lomas," and there was no one who could give any account of such a person. Then, these bills had been given for the purpose of discount, but not one farthing had been handed to the defendant, and he was in a situation to show that not any of the parties was possessed of the means of giving the money for such an amount; for, whilst the plaintiff had been a bankrupt and an insolvent over and over again, Miles had also been a bankrupt, and lived in a little lodging in Queen-street, in the Edgware-road, over a yard, for which he paid a weekly rent of 4*1/2* d., whilst his wife went out to wash. Schier was in prison with the plaintiff, and had been there several times, and lived at 4, Winchester-row, near the prison, at a weekly rent of 6*1/2* d.; and when he left that place he quitted with an arrear of rent to the amount of £27 odd. These were the associates of the plaintiff in this fraud, and these were the parties whose names appeared upon the bill. Upon the plaintiff quitting prison, in 1844, he had taken up his residence with a Mrs. Potey, in Craven-street, and had opened a banker's account. But to make matters, as they thought, doubly safe, the following letter was written by a cousin of the plaintiff, one Snell, to the defendant:—

9, Panton-square, Haymarket, April 9, 1847.
Sir,—As indorser of your acceptances, I beg to apprise you that one, drawn by James Lomas, for £200, will become due on the 23rd of April instant, and your attention will oblige, sir, your obedient servant,

(For John Miles)

J. W. SNELL.

Rev. C. Haime.

Why had not this Snell written for the plaintiff instead of for Miles; for the plaintiff, it was said, was the holder of the bill? He should prove this case; and, having done so, should look with the utmost confidence for a verdict for the defendant.

The Post-office keeper at 33, Mount-street, Lambeth, on being called, stated that a person, who described himself by the name of Lomas, had called at his house for letters, which were about thirty in number.

—Helsdon said: I am a coal-merchant in Tower-street. These letters, which were directed to the defendant, and signed by the name of "Jas. Lomas," are in the handwriting of a man named Tucker. That Tucker is about 28 years of age, and I have known him at least ten years. [These are the letters introduced by the learned counsel in his address to the jury.] I knew a man of the name of Sidserf when he kept a public-house in the Lower-road, Islington, about twelve years ago. Subsequently to that period Sidserf took an office in the City as a general merchant, but four or five years since I saw him in prison. I did not know that he went by any other name than that of Sidserf. I have seen a man of the name of Schier in the company of Sidserf and Tucker at the Bull Inn, in Bishopsgate-street, in the latter part of 1846, and in the beginning of 1847. I was at that period in the habit of going twice a week to the Bull Inn to meet a friend in my trade. I have seen the advertisement which has been read in the course of the trial, for it was shown to me either by Sidserf or by Tucker, who at the same time said that he had a friend who had some money to lend; and he also asked me if he thought the wording of the advertisement would do. I said I thought it was a very good advertisement.

Cross-examined: My object in going to the Bull was to meet another coal-merchant.

Mr. Howard, a clerk from Cocks and Biddulph's, the bankers at Charing-cross, stated that there had not been any money paid into that bank on or about the 20th of January, 1847, on account of Messrs. Williams, to the credit of Mr. Charles Haime, of Pillgwenly.

Seven schedules were then put in to show that the plaintiff had been a bankrupt or an insolvent that number of times.

Mr. Humfrey now replied, and in the course of his address admitted that a fraud had no doubt been committed upon the reverend defendant by the man Schier, but he denied that the plaintiff had either been a party to the act or that he had any knowledge of it.

The Lord Chief Baron was proceeding to sum up the evidence, but

The Jury said, they would not trouble his lordship. They then returned a verdict for the defendant, and added, "that in their opinion the defendant had never received any consideration for the bill; that the bill had been obtained by fraud from the

defendant; and that the plaintiff was aware that the fraud had been committed."

Commenting on this nefarious conspiracy, the *Examiner* says:—

The curious and characteristic features in this case of conspiracy are the numerous and admirably drilled troop of pauper agents whom Mr. Gadderer had contrived to collect around him, and the systematic use of an affected zeal for Methodism as the instrument of the fraud. The same conspirators, it is supposed, have been very busy in this direction for some time; and as the *Watchman* was the chosen medium of their advertisements, and the building of chapels in connexion with the Wesleyan body their professed object, it is to be feared they may have profited largely by the credulity of the poor ministers and poorer flocks of that numerous and zealous communion. But we hope the religious world generally will have its attention drawn to the case. In this chapel-building age it is hardly possible that so profitable a branch of rascally business can have been kept within the limits of one persuasion; and though there may not be many reprobate bands so capitally drilled and well kept in hand, as this of Captain Gadderer, we take it that the distinction between even such outcasts, and the sanctimonious professor who allows himself the least possible extra-gain on his church-building and congregation-gathering speculations, is in reality very small. Religious enthusiasts, honest, weak, uneducated, have been from time immemorial a tempting prey.

A FEMALE PLEADER.—The rights of woman were—to use an Irishism—"manfully" vindicated in the Court of Queen's Bench last week, where the unusual circumstance occurred of a lady arguing a point of law at considerable length, and gaining her cause. In the case of Hoare against Silverlocke, wherein the plaintiff had gained a verdict, with damages, for libel, a conditional order had been obtained to set aside the verdict. Miss Hoare [a spinster] appeared in person to move that the order be discharged. To the surprise of the Court, and the edification of the public, the lady actually went through a reference to a number of law authorities, some of them requiring ingenious elucidation and considerable skill in their application to the case in hand, and the judges unanimously assented to the correctness of the arguments. The manner in which the address was delivered excited considerable interest; and it was felt that the subject could not have been more appropriately treated, even by an experienced professional.

A BOY PURPOSING SUICIDE.—On Wednesday, a boy of about 15 entered the shop of Mr. Stevens, chemist, St. John-street-road, and inquired for something to poison mice, and while the assistant had his back turned, Mr. Stevens, who was in the parlour, observing the boy cry, caused him to be detained; and, on being questioned, he admitted that it was his intention to destroy himself, as his father was in very adverse circumstances, lodging in an attic under the name of Salmon, at 73, Pratt-street, Camden-town. His real name was Spillan. He was a physician, and in consequence of his distress, and not being able to support his family, he had sent him, his mother, and a younger brother away from home on Saturday last, to procure their own living, without knowing where to go to or what to do, and he contemplated committing suicide as a last resource. The boy said he had been in the employ of Mr. Clowes, the printer, but he left in consequence of not being able to keep a respectable appearance. Mr. Cliff (Mr. Stevens' assistant) said he felt it to be his duty to bring the boy before the magistrate, not only for the preservation of his life, but as Dr. Spillan was known to the medical world as a highly-gifted man, who had benefited the profession by some elaborate literary works, and if the same it was painful that he should be involved in such extreme difficulties as to cause him to neglect his family. The boy was handed over to an officer, with directions that he should be taken to the workhouse, and that inquiries should be made in reference to his story.

VEGETARIANISM.—On Monday last, a large number of persons favourable to human progress, and abstainers from animal food, met at Alcott-house, Ham, and passed a very pleasurable day in breathing the fresh air, admiring the beauties of nature, in partaking of its bounties, and in instructive conversation. They showed they could easily enjoy themselves without the aid of artificial and dangerous drinks, or even without the flesh of animals for food. After a comfortable ramble through the gardens, which were plentifully supplied with fruit, the company sat down to a bountifully supplied dinner-table, where were to be seen green peas, potatoes, brocoli, rice, sago, and tapioca puddings, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, and a variety of other fruits, and farinacia. After ample justice was done to the material, preparations were made for the intellectual part of the proceedings. Mr. Freesome, of London, was called to the chair. Mr. Charles Lane gave a report of the progress of vegetarian principles, and the proceedings of the Vegetarian Society. The first resolution was moved by G. Dornbuser, a German gentleman, who had abstained from animal food of all kinds for five or six years, and had reaped great benefit from his improved mode of living. Mr. Passmore Edwards, who had pursued a similar line of action, was also inclined to think that he was better, physically and mentally, since he had lived strictly on a vegetarian diet, seconded the resolution. Messrs. Firling, Umpeby, Willis (of Cornwall), and others, spoke in a similar strain and to a similar effect. The evening was spent with equal pleasure and instruction.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE COUNTESS DE GREY died on Sunday, in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (JULY).

THE contents of our various periodicals show that we are living in stirring times. Political, economical, and social questions, from the very necessity of the case, are encroaching on the province of literature. Disquisition and criticism are obliged to make way for "sterner stuff," and the catholic amenities of literature to give place to the exigencies of party. Romance, poetry, philosophy, are just now at a discount, and publishers, printers, and booksellers, begin to sigh for the return of those quiet times when the appearance of a new book in the Row was thought as great an event as the passing of a bill in Parliament, and the first edition of a new novel was more eagerly sought after than the third or fourth of all the *Times* and *Telegraphs* put together.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE of this month is a case in point, for more than half the number is devoted to matters political—no very surprising thing when it is recollect that it is the exponent of a decaying creed, and the organ of an expiring party, and that just now there is enough to tax its energies to the utmost. Toryism is resolved to die hard, and so "faithful among the faithless," *Blackwood* labours at its vocation with unabated vigour, and, it must be confessed, with great talent and consistency, if not with marked success. "Republican France" breathes the same anti-democratic spirit as former papers on the subject; every mistake, imprudence, and extravagance of the Government and the people being unsparingly exposed and with as little of the generous candour which makes allowance for circumstances as can well be conceived. Republicanism, we are told, exists in France as a fact rather than a feeling. The Departments were taken by surprise, and fell into the new order of things only to prevent a fresh convolution; so that "France, as a whole, is about as much genuine republican as a man who suddenly finds his face smeared over with the contents of a blacking-bottle is a genuine negro!" Paris and the provinces are represented as being completely stumped in their sympathies, and the latter as showing a disposition to make Parisian conceit pay dearly for boasted superiority. The conduct of Ledru-Rollin and his commissioners, in endeavouring by trickery, violence, and mob outrages, to influence the elections, are also severely animadverted upon; the elections having "contributed more powerfully than ever to the fermentation of the discontent and the mistrust and the ill-will of the country." Communism, it is stated, finds but small favour in the provinces, where its emissaries were in some instances hooted and pelted by the peasantry:—

"If there be any feeling more alive than any other in the breast of the French peasant, it is that attached to the acquirement and the possession of landed property, in however humble a form, be it but a small farm, or a tiny vineyard. If he has any hope, any ambition, any sentiment, which he thinks worth living for, it is the extension, by any and every means, of his small domain. On the fact of this possession are concentrated all the mainspring motives and agencies of his whole existence, his industry, his talent, his cunning, his thought, his affections, his very love for his children, to whom he hopes to transmit it. The great mobile of the character of the French peasant is self-interest in this respect. The doctrines, then, which preached that the possession of all landed property by individuals is an infamous spoliation of the *res publica*, filled the country people in the provinces with the liveliest alarm."

"American Thoughts on European Revolutions" is a clever, pleasant piece of writing, and contains some very discriminating remarks. Here is a fact for France:—

"We have tried some new experiments; but let not France suppose she can imitate them. We are a new country, a sparse population, and our people have their heads full of subduing the soil, and setting water-wheels in streams, and making roads and canals. We have no natural taste for insurrection and confusion, for we have nobody is idle enough to want such work. Our new wine, then, has been put into new bottles; and the fool that attempts to decant it into the old vessels of Europe, will ruin it and them altogether."

"Believe it, the general tone of sentiment on this side the Atlantic, among reflecting men, is far more conservative than you imagine. Indeed, all classes stand amazed at the democracy of Europe. Our wildest enthusiasts are outdone, even by some who sit in the House of Commons; and the rampant socialism of Paris is as unlike the worst excesses of our elections, as the ferocity of the tiger is unlike the playfulness of a kitten."

"The Laws of Land" is a defence of the laws of the primogeniture—of course. Aristocracy is necessary for the national security, and these laws are necessary for the maintenance of the aristocracy. The only admission made is that small farms are being swallowed up by large ones to the injury of agriculture. The reasoning, however, is not of the strongest; but the contempt for the shopocracy is supreme.

"As for the Cobdens and Brights, *et hoc genus omne*, their only motive principle appears to be the interests of *My Shop*. Their notion of loyalty, patriotism, and British prosperity, is nothing but low wages, high profits, and a brisk trade in calicoes."

The Navigation Laws and Colonization are the

remaining political articles, though the latter is scarcely so, and is full of interesting particulars. We cannot stay to describe them at length, or to say more of the other contents of the number than that the lighter portions are as cleverly written as the others, while they will entertain a far larger circle.

THE ELECTRIC REVIEW, in an article under the head of "The People's League, and the People's Party," and written with considerable point, comments on the new Reform movement, and strongly insists on the necessity of a great political change as the only way of averting violence and anarchy. The mischiefs of aristocratic and oligarchical misrule are thus summed up:—

"Selfishness which makes the earth barren, selfishness which starves millions, selfishness which creates criminals, selfishness which enters into the soul and de-thrones the conscience, these are the works of this illegitimate Power. When the cry of the victims of this selfishness is heard in the land, they say the fabric of their aggrandisement is the growth of Providence. Christian in profession, pagan in practice, they call themselves the natural superiors of society, and when the immolation of multitudes appalls human feelings, piously declare the work of their greed to be the work of God."

In pleading for manhood, in preference to household suffrage, the writer says:—

"A household suffrage, like every other property suffrage, degrades the creator of property beneath his creatures. It makes more of the possession of a door-key, than of the possession of reason. In reference to legislation and responsibility, the door-key suffrage is a *feo de se*, for it recognises a qualification which cannot qualify for their duties. The highest duty of a citizen is to make the will of God prevail in all affairs, and for these moral and divine duties man derives no fitness from his door key."

Mr. James's "Earnest Ministry," and "Earnest Church," are briefly noticed, and warmly commended. The sketch of Sir T. F. Buxton, condensed from the biography recently published, is very interesting, as it could scarcely fail to be. It is a meet companion portrait to those of William Allen and Mrs. Fry, contained in late numbers of the *Eclectic*. "The Lay of the Nibelungen" is an analysis of a poem, which for its internal beauty is described as deserving to be considered the *German Iliad*, and as it happens to consist of thirty-nine adventures, in 9,836 verses, many of our readers will prefer the brief review to the poem itself. "Egypt and its Monuments;" "Marryat's Eastern Archipelago;" and Miss Martineau's "Eastern Life, Past and Present," are the subjects of the remaining papers. The attractive character of the last-named work—as well as the many excellencies of the authoress' writings generally—are cheerfully acknowledged; but the reviewer is reluctantly compelled to condemn it as a whole.

"We should have been glad to recommend our youths to place themselves under Miss Martineau's guidance, as she ascended northward from Alexandria to Cairo, and thence by Suez, Sinai, and Petra, to the Holy Land. But we cannot do so. Our fidelity to what we deem the most important truths, forbids it. The work is saturated with infidelity of the worst class—that which employs the names of Moses and of Jesus only to deny what was miraculous in their history, or supernatural in their doctrine. To those who are qualified by reading and reflection to test her statements and logic, we recommend the perusal of these volumes, as—apart from their interest as a book of travel—the most recent and popular exposition of that theology which, in the pride of false science, looks contemptuously on the distinctive glory of the gospel. To all others we say, and we say it reluctantly, 'Eastern Life, Present and Past,' is no book for you. Its theology is false, its religion is pantheistic. Under the forms of Christian speech, it gives currency to dogmas which, if true, the history of our world is a riddle, and man himself an unredeemed and hopeless criminal."

"We are weary of our task. What we have said will sufficiently indicate our opinion of these volumes. We have written in sorrow, and dismiss the work with a deliberate conviction that it is one of the most pernicious, as it is, certainly, one of the most insidious, productions of the day. What is pleasing and instructive is infinitely outweighed by the distorted views, anti-religious prejudices, and rank scepticism, which are so prodigally scattered throughout."

TAIT'S MAGAZINE is another illustration of our remarks on the influence which public events are exercising on our periodicals, for more than half the present number (which is enlarged for the purpose) is occupied by a review of home and colonial politics. "Our Debt—our Colonies—and their Owners," is a chapter on colonial mismanagement. We doubt, however, that "the position of the colonists, on the whole, is enviable," for although we sink millions in "the colonial chasm," yet, in many cases, they pay dearly for their privileges in the way of bad and bungling legislation. The writer recommends that "a council for the management of the colonies should be framed independent of ministerial change," and also insists that the colonies should be taxed to repay the outlay of the mother-country, while they should also be represented in its legislature. "A general view of the Revolutions in Europe" is a lengthy and somewhat desultory survey of recent events on the continent. "Free-trade in France—the French Press—Spain—Prussia—Austria—Turkey in Europe—Italy and the Papacy—the Battle of Paris—are the titles of the various chapters. We

select an extract or two from that on the French Press, which contains some curious and interesting particulars:—

"If the *feuilletonistes* are well paid on the French papers, none of the other parties are. The principal editors receive but indifferent salaries. There are but few reporters, and scarcely such a thing as foreign correspondents. They give themselves little trouble about obtaining late news. A paragraph, written by a general news-collector, is handed in to all the offices of all the papers, and appears duly next morning in one or two, and in the rest, perhaps, a week after. The legal news is reported for papers specially dedicated to it, and anything peculiarly interesting is copied into the political journals of the following morning. Although the French paper had some distinguishing features, still, as a whole, it was far below its English neighbour in general completeness. In truth, an English newspaper may defy every rival. For variety, and quickness of information, it cannot possibly be approached."

"Previous to the Revolution, it was a very difficult matter to obtain a single number of a morning paper; and selling them publicly on the streets, although attempted on one or two occasions, did not succeed. At present, quite the contrary is the case. With the exception of two or three of the old morning journals, all the others are cried everywhere over the town, and the number of copies thus sold is immense. This new method of selling the journals has given the means of a livelihood to a vast number of individuals. The *Charivari* stated that they amounted to 10,000, but we think that this is an exaggeration. The sum gained by these persons, in the present low state of business, makes it the best trade going. They generally purchase the journals at three centimes per copy, and often sell them at two sous, which, if the day's sale be good, sometimes brings them a return of from five to ten francs. The journals being cried about the streets causes a great many more copies of them to be sold than would be if they could not be procured but at the offices. The criers take care to give a summary of the most interesting news contained in the different papers, and it is astonishing with what tact they pick out those parts which are most likely to engage public attention. Thus they are all politicians in a way; and we hear of a little boy bawling out lustily the latest decrees of the King of Naples, or the contents of the last diplomatic note sent to the court of Spain by Lord Palmerston. These, and a thousand other notices, form altogether a curious concert; and on the Boulevards, in the evening, it is impossible to hear a word that is said by our nearest neighbour, on account of the incessant shouting of the criers. Some of them are quite audacious; not contented with calling out the contents of their papers, they add inventions of their own, and we have occasionally the 'death of Queen Victoria,' 'original love-letter of Louis Philippe,' 'burning of Warsaw,' and other such like announcements. Sometimes other means are taken to increase the sale, such as selling a red bell along with the paper, which, the crier says, contains 'something secret and interesting.' By this means alone, one man lately collected such a crowd round him, that he could not supply them fast enough."

Those who take little delight in such stirring matters will be better pleased with Tait's review of the Life of Dr. Channing, and the other contents of the number. In referring to the Doctor's religious views, the writer says:—

"It must be acknowledged that in Dr. Channing's theology there was a nervous wavering, that may have partly arisen from his caution in forming decisions; partly from a balancing between the doctrines of his youth and the creed of his adoption; partly because he loved the practices, activity, and enthusiasm of those whom he seems to have left, more than the stern intellectualism of the party whom he joined; partly because, we should likewise say, he stood almost alone, without the farthest verge of what are styled evangelical or orthodox principles, and yet so close upon the edge, that a frequent hearer or an attentive reader might for long suppose that he was within that circle, and fail to detect the character of the ground on which he had chosen to stand. This apparent uncertainty was not real—at least it was not able to affect his own peace of mind and his own happiness. Few men seem to have lived more cheerfully, laboured more devotedly, and died more confidently, than the celebrated preacher of Boston."

THE WESTMINSTER AND CHURCH OF ENGLAND REVIEWS make their appearance with this month's magazines, and next week we propose calling attention to them.

The Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease. By THOMAS BULL, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Author of "Hints to Mothers" for the Management of their Health during Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room. Third Edition, carefully revised and considerably enlarged. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

THERE are two facts stated by Dr. Bull, and known by all who are at all acquainted with the subject on which he writes, that loudly demand a hearing for every wise discourse on "Maternal Management." The first fact is the *great mortality of childhood*. "One child in five dies within a year after birth, and one in three before the completion of the fifth year." This is the average rate of mortality for the whole of England and Wales. That of some of our great towns and of the metropolis gives a still more frightful proportion." The second fact is the *large amount of this mortality that might be prevented*. "Of the causes which after birth act directly upon the system of the child, and undermine its health, it is not too much to affirm that by far the greater part are owing to ignorance and mismanagement. The infectious and unavoidable diseases to which infantile life is liable, are of course productive of a certain amount of mortality; but this bears no proportion whatever to that produced by the causes

just mentioned. That the latter are the grand source of destruction (however unwilling we may be to admit it), the experience of the past and present times afford most undeniable proof. If it would not tire the reader, facts might be given of the most striking character. To mention one example only. About a century ago the workhouses in London presented the astounding result of *twenty-three deaths in every twenty-four* infants under the age of one year! In consequence of a parliamentary inquiry, an improved system of management was adopted, and the proportion of deaths was quickly reduced from 2,600 to 450 a-year. In these institutions alone, then, there was an annual loss of 1,150 lives clearly traceable to ignorance and mismanagement. The various returns of the causes of death which have been compiled from time to time, not only in England, but in various parts of the continent of Europe, most unequivocally show that infant existence is mostly cut short by a want of the necessities of life and of rational procedure, rather than by causes which cannot be avoided.

But the importance of a judicious attention to the health of children is not exclusively, nor perhaps even chiefly, derived from the mortality which it prevents. There are a thousand evils besides death, and some of them worse than death, which ignorance or neglect may occasion. Children may live, and yet permanently suffer from their effects. A diseased habit of body may be engendered or confirmed which shall inflict perpetual discomfort and misery on its unhappy possessor, and, from the close connexion subsisting between things physical and things spiritual, tend to the most disastrous consequences to mind and morals.

Thus regarded, few subjects more loudly call for serious consideration than that which Dr. Bull discusses in the work before us. It is obvious that in relation to the health of children, parental, and especially "maternal management" is all-important. It has no substitute. The office cannot be filled by proxy. If those to whom the care of children is immediately entrusted by Divine Providence fail in their functions, no one else can supply their place. Some knowledge, indeed, on their part is necessary in order that medical aid, when required, may be applied for, and, when applied for, may secure the desired results. But the health of children cannot be left to medical men. A vast deal more depends on the daily and judicious superintendence of the nursery and the parlour than on the seasonable application for professional advice, and its careful use. Prevention is always better than cure, and nothing can compensate for the absence of skilful, pains-taking, and self-denying treatment at home. There is no short and easy way to health, and to resign it to the care of those whose aid is sought only when evil has appeared, is of a piece with their conduct who, in relation to their souls, substitute the agency of priests for the constant acts and habits of personal faith and obedience.

We are happy in being able to say, that Dr. Bull has not only done well in treating the subject of "Maternal Management of Children," but has done it well. He has brought to his task, not only the necessary professional knowledge, but the fruits of much attentive and judicious observation, a spirit of wise and tender considerateness, and zealous devotedness to his work. He has not, with many medical writers, fallen into the error of assuming too much, or the error of an unnecessary minuteness of detail. He does not make the suspicious profession or vain attempt of rendering his readers independent of professional skill, while he communicates a large amount of useful and indispensable information. We trust that none will be deterred from consulting his book by the fear of its possessing too technical a character for common use. This would be a great mistake. It is written with a constant view to popular utility, and no persons who can read at all need fail to derive advantage from its counsels.

The work consists of fourteen chapters on the following subjects, prefaced by "Introductory Remarks on the Great Mortality of Children, and the Consequent Duty of Mothers"—"Maternal Nursing"—"Wet-nurses"—"Artificial Feeding"—"Diet of Childhood, viz. from the Second Year to the Eighth"—"General Management of Infants up to the Second Year, and of Children up the Eighth"—"Medicines—their use and abuse"—"Vaccination"—"Management during Teething, and of the Permanent Teeth"—"General Remarks on Illness"—"Hints for the Early Detection of Disease in the Child by the Mother"—"Accidents and Diseases which may occur at Birth or soon after"—"Other Accidents of Infancy and Childhood"—"Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels of Infants"—"Diseases of Children"—"The Prevention of Scrofula and Consumption."

It will be seen that the treatment of the subject is comprehensive. Indeed, there is scarcely a topic of importance omitted. We will only add, which is a matter of some moment in a work of this kind, though not always attended to, that there is an admirable index.

Sketches from the Cross: a Review of the Characters connected with the Crucifixion of our Lord. To which is added; A Notice of the Character of Balaam.
By JOHN JORDAN DAVIES. London: Ward and Co.

This idea of these "Sketches" is good. Never was there such a scene as that of the crucifixion of Christ; and never, perhaps, was there such a manifestation of human nature as took place in connexion with it. It was the display of man as well as of God. To survey and analyse the motives of the various actors and observers of that tremendous tragedy, is a fine exercise for the profoundest and the most subtle thought, and a noble means of illustrating and impressing some of the most important moral and religious truths.

Most of the "Sketches" appeared in a religious periodical, but deserved publication in a separate form. Judas, Peter, John, the apostles, the women, the chief priests and rulers, Pilate, Herod, the people, the soldiers, the Centurion, the malefactors, Joseph, and Christ—they present a large portion of important instruction. The discrimination is clear, if not always of the deepest; and the aim throughout has been obviously to bring the records of the past to bear upon present edification and impression. The principles inculcated are always sound; everything is tried by the law and the testimony; and to the illustration of these principles are brought a great amount of wholesome and sterling thought, in a style plain, distinct, unaffected, and business-like. The character of Balaam is treated in the same manner as the rest; and we trust that "the simple idea of duty" which is sought to be cherished, will be found more prevalent than our author seems to imagine, and that he may have the honour of reviving and extending it.

A Scheme for making the English Language the International Language for the World. By JAMES BRADSHAW. London: E. T. Brain and Co., Fleet-street.

THERE is no question respecting the desirableness of a universal language, and there would be obvious advantages in making the English language the medium of universal communication. Mr. Bradshaw brings forward upon these topics much that is valuable, although but little that is new.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

CHINESE LYING.—More uneradicable than the sins of the flesh is the falsity of the Chinese, and its attendant sin of base ingratitude; their disregard of truth has perhaps done more to lower their character in the eyes of Christendom than any other fault. They feel no shame at being detected in a lie, though they have not gone quite so far as not to know when they do lie; nor do they fear any punishment from their gods for it. Every resident among them, and all travellers, declaim against their mendacity. . . . Yet the necessity of the case compels them, in their daily intercourse with each other, to pay some regard to truth, and each man, from his own consciousness, knows just about how much to expect.—*Middle Kingdom.*

EAU DE COLOGNE.—We believe the truth to be contained in the following statement, which has been given us on good authority:—A famous distiller (if not the famous one), Jean Marie Farina, died several years ago, and left his receipt and his business to two daughters, both married. The husband of one of these only carried on the business, and his establishment is at No. 129, Hoeh Strasse. It is certain that the name has been multiplied in some cases at Cologne by hunting out persons named Farina in Italy, who were made use of to give a pretext for putting that name on the bottles. But no descent will secure a supremacy in a manufacture which depends both on the quality of the essential oils used, and the proportions in which they are mixed, circumstances in which it seems likely that no two batches made by the same hand can ever perfectly agree. There are at least three manufacturers who stand pretty much alike in favour with the public, and altogether we believe the candidates for that favour number fourteen, of whom ten bear the name of Farina. Several receipts have been published of this famous water; one by Dr. Ure was said to have been obtained from the inventor, M. Farina. According to this, sage, mint, thyme, calamus, angelica, camphor, rose-leaves, violets, lavender, orange flowers, wormwood, all the spices, and no less than eight ethereal oils, combine their flavours to produce the unrivalled scent of the water. Another receipt names only the essential oils, leaving out the herbs and the spices. These are mixed with alcohol, and the whole gently distilled. There are now distillers of eau de Cologne in every large town, and every considerable chemist's establishment makes its own. Still the quantity made and sold at Cologne is very large. We did not hear a positive statement respecting it that could be relied upon.—*Barfield's Industry of the Rhine*

PERSPICUITY.—The quality of perspicuity is one of the most valuable in a teacher, not only for its own sake, but as a pledge also of his earnestness. Whoever feels the worth of his thought to himself, and desires its impartation to the world, will cultivate as amongst his first requisites a lucid and simple expression. It may be granted that heights of vision are sometimes disclosed to the creative mind which transcend the range of common apprehensions, and after every facility has been provided for by the writer the capacity of the student may occasionally be baffled. But whatever the altitude of the star, it has been popular in other countries, but in no part of the

is the office of genius to furnish the glass that brings its lustre nearer—and thus to reveal as the sublime what would have otherwise been the obscure. When such aid is given, even though unsuccessfully, it is the reader who fails; when withheld, it is the writer.—*Athenaeum, May 20th*

NAPOLEON ON CHRISTIANITY.—The following statement is said to have been made to General Bertrand by Napoleon Buonaparte, when on his death-bed. It stands opposite to Gibbon's weak and futile attempt to account for the progress of Christianity from secondary causes:—"I know men, and I'll tell you that Jesus was not a man. His religion is a self-existent mystery, and it proceeded from a mind not human. There is in it a deep peculiarity of character which has produced a succession of doctrines and maxims till then unknown. Jesus borrowed nothing from human knowledge; neither was he a philosopher, for his proofs were miracles, and his disciples from the very first adored him. In fact, science and philosophy are powerless to salvation, and the sole object of Jesus in coming into the world, was to unveil the mysteries of heaven and the laws of mind. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and I, have founded empires; but on what have we rested the creations of our genius? Upon force. Only Jesus has founded an empire upon love, and at this moment millions of men would die for him. It was not a day, nor a battle, that won the victory over the world for the Christian religion. No, it was a long war, a fight of three centuries, begun by the apostles, and continued by their successors, and the Christian generations that followed. In that war all the kings and powers of the earth were on one side; and on the other side I see no army, but a mysterious force, and a few men scattered here and there through all parts of their world, and who had no rallying point but faith in the mysteries of the cross. I die before my time, and my body will be put into the ground to become the food of worms. Such is the fate of the great Napoleon! What an abyss between my deep wretchedness and Christ's eternal kingdom, proclaimed, loved, adored, and spreading through the world. Was that dying? Was it not rather to live?"

THE COLOURED FUGITIVES IN CANADA.—Many of these poor creatures are disabled for life through the treatment of their cruel masters and pursuers, when trying to escape to Canada. Some want an eye, others an ear, some a hand, leg, arm—some have broken noses; others their teeth knocked out—several have rifle balls and buck shot lodged in different parts of their bodies. One man, when trying to escape, was fired at fifteen times, and but one ball took effect. It lodged in his leg, and remains there to this moment. Some were branded with red-hot irons, and others whipped almost to death. Mr. Henson, the preacher, had his arms broken by his inhuman master. It was done with a rail. Settlers had at first to endure great privations, without food, raiment, money, or friends. They went to work like men, and now have good farms and good houses, pigs, poultry, and cows. They are generally contented, industrious, and honest. The white people speak of them in the most commendable terms. Some of them state that when they first came into the settlement, they had nothing but an axe, a hoe, and a spade. They had to cut down a tree, hollow it out in the middle, lay down in it in the dead of winter, and sleep there all night, with a log of wood laid crossways for a pillow, and this without even a blanket or quilt to cover them. They had to live on field beans, and a few potatoes which their neighbours sent to them, without milk, butter, bread, meat, or even a grain of salt; and yet they never murmured, as they were now their own masters, and were not afraid of the lash, the rifle, or the blood-hound. The women also handle the axe in clearing the land just as well as the men. An aged man and his wife, who escaped here through Mr. Torrey, stated that on their way Mr. Torrey and themselves for two days lived on grass in the woods, and asked God's blessing on it, as it saved them from starvation. When this noble martyr's name was mentioned, they burst forth into a flood of tears. Though dead, he is still alive in the hearts of thousands.—*True Wesleyan*.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED BY REASONERS.—He had a method of putting things so mildly and interrogatively that he always procured the readiest reception of his opinions. Addicted to reasoning in the company of able men, he had two valuable habits which are rarely met with in great reasoners: he never broke in upon his opponent, and always avoided strong and vehement assertions. His reasoning commonly carried conviction, for he was cautious in his positions, accurate in his declarations, and aimed only at Truth. The ingenious side was commonly taken by some one else; the interests of truth were protected by Mackintosh.—*Letter by the Rev. Sidney Smith on Sir J. Mackintosh*.

THE REAL RELIGION OF CHINA.—The hold of the Budhists upon the mass of Chinese consists far more in the position they occupy in relation to the rites performed in honour of the dead, than in their temples and tenets. This brings us to the consideration of the real religion of the Chinese, that in which, more than any thing else, they trust, and to which they look for consolation and reward—the worship of deceased ancestors. The doctrines of Confucius, and the ceremonial of the state religion, exhibit the speculative, intellectual dogmas of the Chinese; while the idle shaven priest of Budha impersonates the sensual scheming features of the popular creed; but the heart of the nation reposes more upon the rites offered at the family shrine of the two "living divinities" who preside in the hall of their ancestors, than to all the rest. This sort of family worship has been popular in other countries, but in no part of the

world has it reached the consequence it has received in Eastern Asia; every natural feeling serves, indeed, to strengthen it when once it becomes common. Who so likely to watch over their children, protect from harm, and rescue from danger, cure in sickness and preserve in health, prosper in business and succour in poverty, as those who had performed these kindly offices when they were alive, and around whom the best affections of the heart are entwined? That the worship rendered to their ancestors by the Chinese is idolatrous, cannot be doubted; and it forms one of the subtlest phases of idolatry essentially evil with the guise of goodness, ever established among men.—*The Middle Kingdom.*

—DREAMS.—Dreaming as the precursor and accompaniment of diseases, deserves continued investigation, not because it is to be considered as a spiritual divination, but because the unconscious language often very clearly shows to those who can comprehend its meaning, the state of the patient. According to Albert, lively dreams are in general a sign of the excitement of nervous action. Soft dreams are a sign of slight irritation of the brain; often a nervous fever, announcing the approach of a favourable crisis. Frightful dreams are a sign of determination of blood to the head. Dreams about blood, and red objects, are signs of inflammatory condition. Dreams about rain and water are often signs of diseased mucous membranes, and of dropsy. Dreams in which the patient sees any part of the body especially suffering, indicate disease of that part.—*Dr. F. Winslow's Psychological Medicine.*

A YORK FORT TOILET.—The manner of dressing ourselves to resist the cold was curious. We will describe C— as a type of the rest. After donning a pair of deer-skin trowsers, he proceeded to put on three pair of blanket socks, and over these a pair of mouse-skin moccassins. Then a pair of blue cloth leggings were hauled over his trowsers, partly to keep the snow from sucking to them, and partly for warmth. After this he put on a leather capote edged with fur. This coat was very warm, being lined with flannel, and overlapped very much in front. It was fastened with a scarlet worsted belt round the waist, and with a loop at the throat. A pair of thick mittens made of deer-skin hung round his shoulders by a worsted cord, and his neck was wrapped in a huge shawl, over the mighty folds of which his good-humoured visage beamed like the sun on the hedge of a fog-bank. A fur cap with ear-pieces completed his costume.—*Balantyne's Hudson Bay.*

THE PRESS.—It has been said, and may be repeated, that literature is fast becoming all in all to us; our church, our senate, our whole social constitution. The true Pope of Christendom is not that feeble old man in Rome, nor is its Autocrat the Napoleon, the Nicholas, with his half million of obedient bayonets, but that man, the real or seeming wisest of the past age; crowned after death; who finds his hierarchy of gifted authors, his clergy of assiduous journalists, whose decrets are written not on parchment, but on the living souls of men.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

DR. CHANNING IN EARLY YOUTH.—EMOTION AND DUTY.—My whole life (he writes of himself before he had attained his majority) has been a struggle with my feelings. Last winter I thought myself victorious. But earth-born Antæus has risen stronger than ever. I repeat it, my whole life has been a struggle with my feelings. Ask those with whom I have lived, and they will tell you that I am a stoic. I almost thought so myself. But I only smothered a fire which will one day consume me. I sigh for tranquil happiness. I have long wished that my days might flow along like a gentle stream, which fertilizes its banks, and reflects in its clear surface the face of heaven. But I can only wish it. I still continue sanguine, ardent, and inconstant. I can remember the days when I gloried in the moments of rapture, when I loved to shroud myself in the gloom of melancholy. You may remember them too. But I have grown wiser as I have grown older. I now wish to do good in the world. "I love a divine," says the good Fenelon, "who preaches to save men's souls, and not to show himself." I perfectly agree with Fenelon; and to make such a divine as he loves, I must throw away those ridiculous ecstasies, and form myself to habits of piety and benevolence. One of the reasons why I dislike the rapture and depressions of spirit which we used to encourage at college is probably this—I find none to share them with me. The other day I handed to a lady a sonnet of Southey's, which had wrung tears from me. "It is pretty," said she, with a smile. "Pretty!" echoed I, as I looked at her; "Pretty!" I went home. As I grew composed, I could not help reflecting that the lady who had made this answer was universally esteemed for her benevolence. I knew that she was goodness itself. But still she wanted feeling. "And what is feeling?" said I to myself. I blushed when I thought more on the subject. I found that the mind is just as passive in that state which I called "feeling" as when it received any impressions of sense. One consequence immediately struck me, that there was no moral merit in possessing feeling. Of course there can be no crime in wanting it. "Well," continued I, "I have just been treating with contempt a woman of active benevolence, for not possessing what I must own it is no crime to want. Is this just? I then went on to consider whether there were not many persons who possessed this boasted feeling, but who were still deficient in active benevolence. A thousand instances occurred to me. I found myself among the number. "It is true," said I, "that I sit in my study, and shed tears over human misery. I weep over a novel. I weep over a tale of human woe. But do I ever relieve the distressed? Have I ever lightened the load of affliction?" My cheeks reddened at the

question; a cloud of error burst from my mind. I found that virtue did not consist in feeling, but in acting from a sense of duty.—*Memoir of Dr. Channing.*

THE SAXON AND THE NORMAN.—Eight centuries have rolled away, and where is the Norman now?—or where is not the Saxon? The little urn that sufficed for the mighty lord is despoiled of his very dust; but the tombless shade of the kingly freeman still guards the coasts, and rests upon the seas. In many a noiseless field, with thoughts for armies, O Saxon heroes, have won back the victory from the bones of the Norman states; and whenever, with fairer fates, freedom opposes force, and justice, redeeming the old defeat, smites down the armed frauds that would consecrate the wrong,—smile, O soul of our Saxon Harold, smile, appeased, on the Saxon's land!—*Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings.*

POETRY.

TO THE FUTURE.

BY JAMES R. LOWELL.

O, Land of Promise! from what Pisgah's height
Can I behold thy stretch of peaceful bowers?
Thy golden harvests flowing out of sight,
Thy nestled homes and sun-illuminated towers?
Gazing upon the sunset's high-heaped gold,
Its crags of opal and of chrysolite,
Its deeps on deeps of glory that unfold
Still brightening abysses,
And brazing precipices,
Whence but a scanty step it seems to heaven,
Sometimes a glimpse is given
Of thy more gorgeous realm, thy more unstinted blisses.
O, Land of Quiet, to thy shores the surf
Of the perturbed Present rolls and sleeps;
Our storms breathe soft as June upon thy turf
And lure out blossoms; to thy bosom leaps,
As to a mother's, the o'erworned heart.
Hearing, afar off and dim, the toiling mart,
The hurrying feet, the curses without number,
And circled with the glow Elysian,
Of thine exulting vision,
Out of its cares, woes charms for peace and slumber.
To thee the Earth lifts up her fettered hands
And cries for vengeance; with a pitying smile
Thou blessest her, and she forgets her bands,
And her old wo-worn face a little while
Grows young and noble; unto thee the oppressor
Looks, and is dumb with awe;
The eternal law
Which makes the crime its own blindfold redresser,
Shadow his heart with perilous foreboding,
And he can see the dim-eyed Doom
From out the trembling gloom.
Its silent-footed steeds towards his palace gauding.
What promises hast thou for poets' eyes,
Aweary of the turmoil and the wrong?
To all their hopes what overjoyed replies!
What undreamed ecstasies for blissful song!
They happy plains no war-trump's brawling clangour
Disturbs, and fools the poor to hate the poor;
The humble glares not on the high with anger;
Love leaves no grudge at less, no greed for more;
In vain strives self the god-like sense to smother;
From the soul's depths
It throbs and leaps;
The noble 'neath foul rags beholds his long-lost brother.
To thee the martyr looketh, and his fires
Unlock their fangs and leave the spirit free;
To thee the poet mid his toil aspires,
And grief and hunger climb about his knee
Welcome as children; thou upholdest
The lone inventor by his demon haunted;
The prophet cries to thee when hearts are coldest;
And, gazing o'er the midnight's bleak abyss,
Sees the drowsed soul awaken at thy kiss,
And stretch its happy arms and leap up disenchanted.
Thou bringest vengeance, but so loving kindly
The guilty think it pity; taught by thee,
Fierce tyrants drop the scourges wherewith blindly
Thine own souls they were scarring; conquerors see
With horror in their hands the accursed spear
That tore the meek One's side on Calvary,
And from their trophies shrink with ghastly fear;
Thou, too, art the Forger,
The beauty of man's soul to man revealing;
The arrows from thy quiver
Pierce Error's guilty heart, but only pierce for healing.
O, whither, whither, glory-winged dreams,
From out life's sweet and turmoil would ye bear me?
Shut gates of fancy on your golden gleams,
This agony of hopeless contrast spare me!
Fade, cheating glow, and leave me to my night!
He is a coward who would borrow
A charm against the present sorrow
From the vague future's promise of delight.
As life's alarms nearer roll,
The ancestral buckler calls,
Self-clanging, from the walls,
In the high temple of the soul;
Where are most sorrows, there the poet's sphere is,
To feed the soul with patience,
To heal its desolation
With words of unshorn truth, with love that never wearies.

GLEANINGS.

A lady at Ipswich, last week, set her apparel on fire by treading on a lucifer match, and was seriously burnt.

About 49,000 persons have visited the Newcastle Polytechnic Exhibition since April.

A vessel has arrived in the London docks, from Hong-Kong and the Cape of Good Hope respectively, bringing 1,020 parcels of iron. This is rather a remarkable importation from that part of the world.

A GIPSY WEDDING.—The *Hereford Journal* says, that at a gypsy's wedding which was lately held at Upton Bishop, the parents of the bride presented her with a dowry of £4,000.

"Times have changed," remarks the *Boulogne Gazette*; "instead of 400 or 500 English families here, we have not more than 130."

A scheme on an extensive scale for providing dwellings for the working-classes in Edinburgh is in contemplation. It is said that about £20,000 will be invested in the undertaking.

In New York there are 215 churches or chapels, whilst about the same population in Manchester and its neighbourhood has only 139.

The *Hull Packet* mentions that during a thunder-storm on Sunday week, the lightning entered a room in a farmhouse near Brantingham, split the bedposts, and burned part of the covering of the bed in which the farmer was lying, but luckily left him uninjured.

We (*Glasgow Examiner*) observe still a very beggarly account of empty sittings in our city churches. There are still above 7,000 sittings unlet, while there are only 5,378 let.

The *Manchester Times* shows that in Whitsun week there left Manchester, by various lines, 80,203 passengers and 35,851 Sunday-school children, showing an aggregate of 116,054 individuals.

The *Sunderland Herald* mentions the formation of a "Wear Early Rising Society" in that town; the members enjoy themselves in different health-promoting games.

At the meeting (at Swaffham) of the Norfolk Agricultural Association, Mr. Shaw remarked:—"As tenant right in Lincolnshire and leases in Norfolk have placed those two counties at the head of the counties of England, it is evident that security of tenure is required, and that it must and will be obtained."

A soirée on a large scale is to be given to Mr. Henry Vincent at York on the 19th July.

Mr. Drummond would give a vote only to property, not to the individual. He would give a vote to a house, but not to a lodger. Hence, all Britons have only to be "bricks," to obtain the suffrage.—*Punch.*

The waste lands of this country have been computed at 30,000,000 acres, the cultivation of which would support 5,000,000 persons, allowing to each six acres.

Corporal punishment has been abolished in the Austrian army. The only great countries in which this penalty now exists are England and Russia.

A coincidence is mentioned in reference to the Holy See, which derives interest from the present dangerous position of the Papal States. At the time the church of the Vatican was built, niches were left for statues of their Holinesses. All these have been filled up except one; which superstitious people argue, from the signs of the times, will be all that will be required.

The odour of turpentine is a deadly poison to moths and their grubs. A few pieces of paper smeared very slightly with turpentine, and placed in drawers where furs and woollens are kept, will completely prevent the ravages of the above-named destructive insects.

That red penny stamp on the corners of newspapers is a badge of slavery—a barricade of knowledge, as the window-tax is a barricade to health and light—and the country cannot be free where both exist.—*Tait's Magazine.*

The *Morning Chronicle* says of Mr. Disraeli:—"To what principle does he stand committed, saving and excepting always the eternal law of Hebrew-Caucasian and Buckinghamshire ascendancy? Is he a Protectionist? That is something like being a Ghibellin, and about as significant!"

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—The Marquis of Waterford and some friends one day took their places in the fourth-class carriage of a railway. To punish such doings, the railway people hired a couple of sweeps, all covered with soot, and put them in beside them. At the next station the marquis bought first class tickets for the sweeps, and put them in to adorn the silk and leather covered seats.—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE EXPECTED COMET.—The great comet of 1264 and 1556 is expected by some astronomers to return in 1848; but Mr. Henry Althans, jun., in an astronomical lecture delivered at Hackney, expresses grave doubts of its arrival, or, indeed, that the comets of 1264 and 1556 were identical. Certainly, some folks may be glad if Mr. Althans should prove correct. The Pope, for one. The comet of 1264 threw the then Sovereign Pontiff, Urban IV., into a distemper; and he and his eccentric son disappeared from the eyes of men on the same night. In 1556, Charles V. abdicated his throne on the appearance of the comet, and retired to a monastery. Had Louis Philippe got an inkling of its return, when he too abdicated, and ran away, in February last? or must some other crowned head be offered up to its wrath on its re-appearance in our skies? Possibly so; for as its next will be its twentieth return to the Earth since the Creation, it may require an extra victim in celebration of the score.—*Gateshead Observer.*

INTENSE HEAT IN PRUSSIA.—FATAL RESULTS.—Great excitement has been caused in Berlin by an extraordinary occurrence in connexion with the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry, on its march from Schmeigel to Kosten in Posen. Several men of the regiment have been killed by a cruel march under a noon-day sun. The case is narrated as follows:—"The heat was intolerable—97 and 98 degrees: the men were in heavy marching order, and the knapsacks chased the flesh of the back into wounds. The officer in command refused to make the slightest halt, though the men were falling in the ranks as if in a battle. Of the detachment that left Schmeigel at seven in the morning, there were lying in the hospital at Kosten by nine o'clock in the evening, 18 dead; on the previous day it also suffered much, but not so fatally; 30 men were left at Schmeigel, unable to proceed. The men offered to pay for carts to carry their knapsacks, and petitioned for an hour's halt at noon; but they were ordered on, till the above loss was the result. The bodies of the deceased men were buried immediately, as decay commenced directly after death, and progressed with frightful rapidity; one large grave was dug, and the bodies hurriedly committed to the earth in the presence of the regiment and the inhabitants of Kosten. Some of the Polish peasantry, seeing the exhausted condition of the soldiers, offered to lend their horses and carts to carry their accoutrements for nothing; but it was refused. The regiment has gone on to Magdeburg nearly in a state of mutiny."

REBECCA BEECH, of YEATMONT, June 27, at Willingham, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. JOHN ROTHAM, minister of St. John's Chapel, North-gate, Canterbury, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 26, at the Independent Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. H. L. Adams, Mr. JAMES CHAPPELL to Miss REBECCA Boot, both of Newark-upon-Trent.

June 28, at Mile-end New Town Chapel, Mr. JOHN MORLEY, surgeon, Barton-on-Humber, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George SIMMONS, 203, Upper Thames-street, London.

June 28, at Bethel Chapel, Sheerness, by the Rev. James Mirams, of Kensington, Mr. JOHN MURRAY, builder, to HANNAH, younger daughter of Mr. T. ELLIOTT, of H.M. Dockyard, all of Sheerness.

June 28, at Highbury Independent Chapel, Portsmouth, by the Rev. George JONES, Mr. GOSWORTH WHITFIELD, of Havant, to Miss ELIZABETH COLES, second daughter of C. Coles, Esq., of Portsmouth.

June 29, at Ipswich, by the Rev. W. Notcutt, Mr. JOHN DAWSON BUCK, B.A., to EMMA ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. C. BURTON.

June 29, at the Independent Chapel, Sidbury, by the Rev. C. Howell, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SYME, of Launceston, ironmonger, to Miss LOUISA HAYMAN, of Sidbury, Devon.

June 29, by the Rev. R. Breeze, at Stanton, Wilts, the Rev. MICHAEL THOMAS, Wootton Bassett, Wilts, to CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of the late W. FILLOREY, Esq., civil engineer, West India Docks.

June 29, at Potton, by the Rev. C. W. Bidwell, Mr. T. J. FOWLER, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to JANE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. MACK, of Clapton, Northamptonshire.

July 2, at Hope Chapel, Nibley, by Mr. Lacy, THOMAS WEST to SARAH EINTON, both of the parish of Wick, Gloucestershire. This being the first marriage in the above place, they will be presented with a family bible.

DEATHS.

June 25, aged 14, ANN, fourth daughter of the Rev. J. GREEN, of Uppingham.

June 25, at Fredville, Kent, aged 24, MATILDA CHARLOTTE LOUISA, wife of the Rev. J. C. RYKES, rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, and youngest daughter of J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. for East Kent.

June 25, at Holland-grove, North Brixton, JAMES, infant son of the Rev. W. LEASK.

June 27, at No. 9, the Grove, Hackney, after a few days' illness, aged 10 months, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr. P. DANIELL, of New Bond-street, London.

June 28, aged 23, after a short illness, CHARLOTTE, the wife of Mr. E. D. WILLIAMS, of 30, Bugle-street, and daughter of Mr. James Davies, deacon of the first Independent church, Southampton.

June 29, at Stepney College, aged 12 years, MARGARET ANNE, second and dearly-beloved child of the Rev. W. JONES.

June 30, aged 6 months, the infant son of GEORGE CORNWALL LEON, Esq., of High Leigh, M.P.

June 30, at Farnham, in her 23rd year, AMELIA, the beloved daughter of Mr. J. M. RANDALL, humbly and calmly relying on the Saviour.

July 2, in St. James's-square, the Countess DE GREY.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Within the past few days the Money Market has undergone a change which has brought the English funds to a higher quotation than they have arrived at since the events of February last. On Saturday they rose nearly 1 per cent., and again advanced yesterday nearly another figure higher. The cause of this is the new financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, coupled with the accounts of the formation of the Cavaignac Ministry in Paris, the reported arrangements for peace between the Danes and the German Confederation, and the selection of the Archduke John of Austria as the head of the Germanic Confederation;—these, together with the circumstances to which we alluded last week, have created a bid in the market and an excitement unknown for many months. But besides these the anticipation of a further addition to the unemployed floating capital when the quarterly dividends are paid, and of re-investments by the public, as well as the law courts and corporations, have had their effect, whilst the jobbers too have gone regularly to work to "put up" the market. Thus speculation may have something to do with the improvement, and the settlement may occasion some reaction unless extensive money purchases are previously effected.

The following were the prices of the English Funds at the close of business this (Tuesday) evening:—

Three per Cent. Consols, 85½; Bank Stock, 190 to 192; Reduced Three per Cents., 85½ to 86; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 86½ to 87; Long Annuities, 811½ to 82; and Exchequer Bills June, 29s. to 32s.; March, 38s. to 41s. premium. India Bonds, although their rate of interest is 4½ per cent., still remain at 17s. to 20s. premium.

An increased business has been done in the Foreign Market, and at more buoyant rates.

The Railway Market has been slowly but steadily increasing since our last.

Account have been received from the East Indies by the Overland Mail, and from the United States and Mexico by the "Hermann." They are generally unimportant in commercial intelligence. Trade is dull, and the merchants were looking for an idle summer.

At home we have to announce the suspension of the large East India House of Mr. George Thomas Braine. The engagements of the house are stated at £360,000, of which £300,000 are acceptances, principally held in London and Manchester. Mr. Braine returned from China about 18 months back, with a fortune of £200,000, and from the comparatively short time he has been in business no doubt is entertained of his ultimate solvency. His embarrassment is understood to have arisen from engagements for Oswald, Seal, and Co., his correspondents in Calcutta.

MANCHESTER.—STATE OF TRADE.—There was a decided improvement in the general feeling as to the prospect of trade on 'Change yesterday. Inquiries for all kinds of goods, the sure sign of expected prosperity, were more extensive than for many weeks past.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 6.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 24th day of June, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£	£
Notes issued	27,536,565	Government Debt.. 11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900	Gold Coin & Bullion 12,131,567
Silver Bullion	1,404,998	
	227,536,565	£27,536,565

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	12,411,301
Bank	Other Securities ..	11,229,195
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	Notes	10,007,630
Other Deposits	Gold and Silver Coin	771,349
Seven-day and other Bills		
		£34,419,375

Dated the 29th day of June, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Cavendish-street Chapel, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

KENNEY, JAMES LEWIS, King-street, Snow-hill, dealer in corsets.

BANKRUPTS.

BOYCE, JOHN, Birmingham, umbrella-manufacturer, July 12, August 9; solicitor, Mr. James, Birmingham.

BENSLEY, GEORGE, Bristol, draper, July 12, August 15: solicitor, Mr. Ayre, jun., Bristol.

BROWNE, THOMAS, Northumberland, shipowner, July 7, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Cox and Stone, Poultry; and Mr. Busby, Alnwick.

BETTS, JAMES, Winchester, upholsterer, July 14, August 16: solicitor, Mr. Sanger, Essex-court, Temple.

ELLERBECK, RICHARD, Pilkington, Lancashire, cotton spinner, July 12, August 2: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Barlow and Aston, Manchester.

MARLEY, JAMES, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer, July 11 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane; Mr. Higham, Halifax; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH, Gwennap, Cornwall, coal merchant, July 12, August 10: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, Bedford-row; Messrs. Smith and Roberts, Truro; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

MARTIN, THOMAS, Weston, Nottinghamshire, miller, July 14, August 11: solicitors, Messrs. Tallents, Burnaby, and Griffin, Newark-upon-Trent.

NEILSON, ELIAS, Madeley, Shropshire, clothier, July 18, August 12: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

PITT, WILLIAM, HENRY, York-place, Pentonville, engineer, July 7, August 14: solicitor, Mr. Fisher, Christopher-street, Hatton-garden.

RICHARDSON, JAMES, New Oxford-street, hosier, July 7, August 11: solicitor, Mr. Strangways, Barnard's-inn.

RICKMAN, SAMUEL, WEST, Hailsham, Sussex, innkeeper, July 7, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford-row; and Mr. Simcock, Hailsham.

SAUNDERS, JOHN, and TURRELL, ROWIN, late of Fleet-street, publishers, and the latter also of Oxford-street, straw-hat maker, July 10, August 14: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, FRANCIS, Princes-street, Hanover-square, tailor, July 11, August 9: solicitors, Messrs. Loft, Potter, and Son, King-street, Cheshire.

WHIDDON, JOSIAS, Plymouth, cement manufacturer, July 11, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Pontifex and Moginie, St. Andrew-court, Holborn; Mr. Lavers, jun., Plymouth; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

YATES, WILLIAM, Shelton, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer, July 18, August 9: solicitors, Mr. Bolton, Elm-court, Temple; and Mr. Stevenson, Hanley, Staffordshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALSTON, G., Glasgow, dairyman, July 6 and 27.

EDDINGTON, G., Carlisle, near Carnwath, farmer, July 7 and 21.

FORREST, E., Tranent, coal master, July 8 and 29.

GRIEVE, A., Portobello, merchant, July 5 and 26.

GILMOUR, J., Glasgow, ironmonger, July 6 and 27.

HENDERSON, D., Leith, wine merchant, July 5, August 2.

IZETT, A., Glasgow, vintner, July 4 and 25.

SIM, R., Newton-of-Arbroath, dairyman, July 8 and 29.

DIVIDENDS.

G. Puckle, Southward and Mark-huse, hop factor, second and final div. of 14s. 6d., making 29s. on the separate estate; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays.

J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—E. Thomas, Aldersgate-street, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Groom's, Birch-in-lane, July 1, or two subsequent Saturdays—J. Wooler, Stockton-on-Tees, draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—L. and G. H. Wood, Willow-walk, Bermondsey, builders, second div. of 3s

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

We are plentifully supplied with Butter; the stock of Irish has increased, and the sales landed in the past week were few, and devoid of interest: prices, 2s. to 4s. per cwt. lower. Sales to a minor extent are rumoured of Carlow, Limerick, and Waterford, for present and forward shipment on terms comparatively low. Foreign attracted most attention, at prices graduating from 6s. to 8s. per cwt. Of Bacon, the dealings in Irish and American singed sides slightly increased. Prices stationary. Bacon and tierre middles in fair demand. Prices declined about 4s. to 6s. per cwt., in consequence of large arrivals from America, but will rally again as supplies decrease. Hams and Lard in slow sale, and the turn cheaper.

CHESHIRE MARKET, July 3.—There has been a moderate demand for old broad of good quality, at 6s. to 6s., as also fine new broad; the inferior sorts move slowly. The price of Somersets is now below that of any other; consequently there is a little inquiry for this article from some quarters, and the lack of fine Cheshire, or even moderately good, will give an increased anxiety to secure fine Cheddar. Thin Cheese sells slowly, as also poor Cheese of all descriptions. Foreign Cheese is still, and likely to continue, abundant, and prices low. A few boxes of American, of middling quality, have dropped in. We can quote no alteration in price of any description. In exportation the trade is still limited.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 3.—Since our last we have experienced a more active demand for Dorset Butter, and sales have been effected at an improvement in rates. Fine Dorset, 9s. to 9s. per cwt.; Middling, 9s.; Devon, 8s. to 9s.; Fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt.	s.	Butter, per cwt.	s.
Dorset	50 to 52	Double Gloucester	60 to 66
Carlow	82 .. 84	Single	46 .. 56
Sligo	78 .. 80	Cheshire	56 .. 74
Cork, 1st	84 .. 86	Derby	62 .. 66
Waterford	78 .. 80	American	0 .. 54
Limerick	76 .. 78	Edam and Gouda	6 .. 50
Foreign, prime— Friesland	88 .. 90	Bacon, new	0 .. 76
Kiel	84 .. 86	Middle	0 .. 60
Fresh Butter, per doz., 10s. 0d. to 12s. 0d.		Hams, Irish	82 .. —
		Westmoreland	78 .. 80
		York	81 .. 90

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Saturday.—The Seed trade remains in the same state as before, and quotations can only be regarded as nominal. A small parcel or two of new Rape were exhibited, but no price was fixed.

COTTON MARKET, LIVERPOOL, Monday.—There is a decided improvement in the Cotton Market. The trade attended in large numbers to-day, and the sales amount to 8,000 bales. Exporters and speculators have bought 1,000 American. An advance of 1d. per lb. has in most instances been paid in Americans below fair.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 3.—The imports of wool into London last week were large, amounting to 11,621 bales, of which 3,011 were from Port Phillip, 1,683 from Portland Bay, 944 from Van Dieman's Land, 2,538 from Adelaide, South Australia, 68 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 3,203 from Sydney. The public sales of Wool have been progressing daily since our last, and, considering the large quantity offered and the dulness of trade, the buyers have taken as much as could have been expected, although a concession in prices has been made to them, to induce purchases.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, July 1.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. Pine-apples are sufficient for the demand. Hot-house Grapes are plentiful, and Peaches and Nectarines abundant. Melons are also sufficient for the demand. Cherries are plentiful and cheap, and the same remark applies to Strawberries. Ripe Gooseberries and Currants are beginning to make their appearance. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Filberts fetch from 1d. to 20s. per 100 lbs. Oranges are abundant. Lemons are moderately plentiful. Among Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good. Cauliflowers, Cabbages, &c., sufficient for the demand. Asparagus is scarce. French Beans are equal to the demand. New Potatoes are plentifully supplied from the continent. Ash-leaved Kidney fetch from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per doz. lbs.; Cornish, 2s. to 3s. Green Peas are abundant, and sell at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel sieve. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a little dearer. Cut Flowers consist of Heath, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Moss, and other Roses.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 3.—The Hop trade remains heavy at the late reduction in price, and sales are effected with difficulty. The duty is estimated at £155,000.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, July 3.—Although the market is steady, the price of P.Y.C., on the spot, has declined to 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per cwt. The deliveries continue good. The price for delivery in the last three months is 4s. per cwt. Town Tallow 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt., net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 6d. per lb.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 11d. to 13d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; Horse-hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; Shearlings, 9d. to 1s. 1d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 1.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow 60s. to 70s. | Clover | 80s. to 92s. 0d. || Straw | 22s. .. 30s. | | |

COAL MARKET, Saturday, July 3.

Market brisk, with a general sale.—Stewart's, 15s. 9d.; Hetton's, 16s.; Bradley's, 15s.; Eden, 11s. 6d.; Wylam, 13s. 3d.; West Hetton, 14s. 6d.; Killingworth, 14s. 3d. Ships left from last day, 20; fresh arrivals, 171; total, 191.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

TEA.—The sales to-day amounted to about 7,200 packages, of which about 2,500 were sold. There was a fair assortment of qualities, and about 2,200 chests of congee; some of the East India Company's import sold at 7d. per lb.; and some parcels of free-trade, also old teas, at from 7d. to 7d. Some scented caper and scented orange pekoe sold at full prices, as also some of the fine greens, but the greater part of this latter description was held for higher rates. Imperials of the middling qualities sold at about 1d. per lb. lower; all other qualities are without alteration.

COA.—In the West India market, 475 hogsheads have been sold (including 150 hogsheads of Barbadoes at auction) at about former rates. Of 6,200 bags and 330 casks of Mauritius, about 5,000 sold, the inferior quality at previous rates; the good grocery sorts rather cheaper; middling to fine, 39s. to 42s.; low gray and yellow, 35s. 6d. to 37s. Of 4,600 bags of Bengal, about 3,000 were sold, the grainy sorts rather easier; Benares at steady prices—grainy white, 50s. to 51s.; middling to fine yellow, 41s. to 46s.; brown and low yellow, 36s. 6d. to 39s.; Benares good to fine white, 42s. to 44s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The sales are unimportant, 200 bags of plantation Ceylon partly sold at previous rates.

SALT.—1,600 bags were taken in above the market value.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HART'S HOTEL and COMMERCIAL BOARDING-HOUSE, 159, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, near the General Post Office, St. Paul's, the Railway Booking Offices, and all the principal mercantile establishments.—Terms, 3s. 6d. per day, including Breakfast, Tea, and Bed. Servants, 6d. per day. Dinner at moderate charges. No intoxicating drinks allowed.—Established 1836.

A large Room for Meetings, Lectures, or Committees, to be let, at a moderate charge.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles pertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of House-keeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished.	0 15 0	0 1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	3 15 0
Mahogany low tables, French polished	2 11 0	2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarettes and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0	5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	5 5 0
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lathe bottoms, polished	4 0 0	4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double feet, and bracketed round	6 6 0	7 15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 6	2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	15 0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seats	0 3 0	0 5 0
Chi ney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 21 in	2 1 0	3 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	0 17 6

* * Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND, which gives Relief on the First Application. Paul's Every Man's Friend (Corn Plaster) is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant companions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

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